THE LIBERATOR -IS PUBLISHED -

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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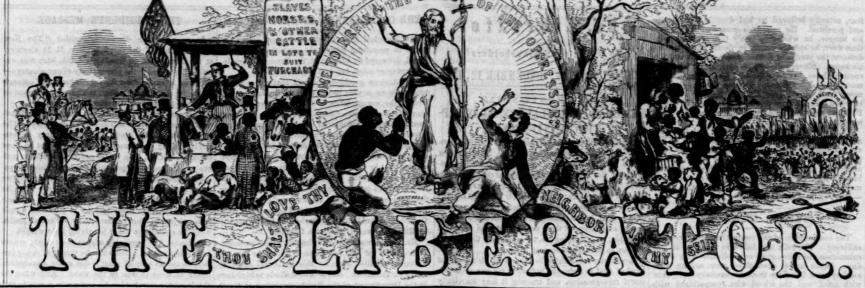
-AT-WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

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Tive copies will be sent to one address for TEN DOL-18, if payment is made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters hating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be

acted (FOST PAID) to the General Agent. Advertisements inserted at the rate of five cents

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penna. Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are charied to receive subscriptions for The Liberaron. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial The following gentlemen constitute the Financial little, but are not responsible for any debts of the vit. Wendell Phillips, Edward Quincy, Edvit: FUD JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.



Oir Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

"Ilay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all munisipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject reals the true that the States where slavery exists have the excusave management of the subject, not only the President of the University of the University of the University of the Commander of the Army, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES. . . From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, service of foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of slavery, in every war in which if can be interpreted with the order of the congress of th with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or de-stroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power, . . . It is a war power. I may it is a war power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to carry on the war, and super canny ir on, acconding to the Laws of wan; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to emascipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. Adam.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 50.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1662.

WI LLOY) GARRISON, Editor.

again within sight of Washington, the President has at length owned the impossibility of success in fair warfare, and seeks to paralyse the victorious armies of the South by letting loose upon their hearths and home the lust and savagery of four million negroes. The die is east. Henceforth it is a war of extermination. The North seeks to make of the South a desert—a wilderness of bloodshed and misery; for hus only, now, does it or can it hope to overcome

cless every Yankee would prefer to belong to a State which, in his own estimation at least, could "whip all creation." That is the only condition of existence which allows of his indulging in the un-imited impudence and braggadocio which have be-one part of his nature. But does any one who knows the Yankees imagine that they would sacrifice millions and millions of dollars for the sake of up-lolding an abstract advantage such as the Union? They do not care a straw for the Constitution: they have sacrificed both legality and liberty long ago, and without a murmur. Just as little do they care for the United for the Union as a mere political arrangement. But the Union means far more than this. At first it meant a continued monopoly of the trade of the South results. south: now it means the very existence of the North itself. It is an utter mistake to think that it is the south alone which is fighting for existence. The North is noze in the same predicament. It was not so at first, but it has drifted into that position by the gradual operation of its own acts. First of all, and as at the outset, if separation takes place, New York will cease to be the entrepot of the Southern trade. The "Empire City," which has grown fat on that trade, will dwindle. ade, will dwindle—will become stationary or ac-tally decline; while Charleston, Mobile, and New many decime; while Charleston, Mobile, and New Orleans will go ahead. The first act of barbarism, the choking up of the harbor of Charleston with stone-laden vessels, showed the bitter jealousy of the New Yorkers, and their desire to obliterate the very existence of a rival port in the South. New York must come down from its high place, half of its merchants will be becourse if the South takes its trade hants will be beggars, if the South takes its trade into its own keeping. And what is New York, whose fall is thus threatened? It is the very heart of the North; it is the centre of its resources, the seat of nearly all the available wealth and ready seat of nearly all the available wealth and ready money. It is its bankers and merchants who take the State loans; but for them Mr. Chase might shot up his office to-morrow. And who but they have been foremost in equipping regiments, and offering boanties for recruits? Patriots?—they are but worshippers of the "almighty dollar." They give their money lavishly, in order that they may retain the source from which their money comes. They do not desire emancipation, nor a servile war; for that means the ruin of their customers: but some of them ascent to the Proclamation, in the hope that it may force the South into submission, and others because force the South into submission, and others because if the South is to go free, and if Southern trade is

onducted, the prospect is exceedingly gloomy.

As usual in republican America, the tyranny of the majority allows little scope for the expression of sparny in the North who are opposed to abolition—and the other extreme measures which find the other extreme measures which find the other extreme measures which find the speak cannot expect its exceedingly gloomy.

As usual in republican America, the tyranny of the majority allows little scope for the expression of sparny in the North who are opposed to abolition—and the other extreme measures which find the speak cannot be spoken of as the Democratic party; for the old the cannot are proposed to abolition—and the majority of the speaken of as the Democratic party; in the old the cannot are speakened in their exteened measures. But the growth of the majority who cleaned from the majority who c

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General McClellan was removed for slowness in advancing his army to Richmond. But things have receded since that officer was sent home; and from actual appearances, there will be no decisive bat-tle for the next nine months. Burnside has much of the confidence of the army; he has experience; was o he has ambition to outstrip every thing that has yet been done; and the unable, unpopular, unfortunate Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet of politicians, writhing under the public indignation, are doing all in their power to push things to a successful ter-mination. But the war lags; the enemy is recruitmination. But the war lags; the enemy is recruiting himself with great spirit in the time his sagacity wrenches from the hands of the Washington Administration; his winter quarters are already struck out; he circumvents our plans by plans that are better; and though we centuble him in all kinds of supplies, it is more than a probability that he has triumphantly eluded us for the present. We gave aphantly cluded us for the present. We gave triumphantly eluded us for the present. We gave the President independent support for a good while; not because we approved of all his measures, or had any belief at all that he was a splendid statesman, but from the idea that he had some intellect exclusively belonging to himself, and from undoubted signs of honest intentions in him to bring the war to an immediate end. But we have been changed; the Chief Magistrate is not realizing all our hopes; there is much legitimate room for fear that the longer he remains in office, the worse for the nation. His partiality to the Abolitionists—the real bane of the partiality to the Abolitionists—the real bane of the partial than over the pa his country—is in effect worse than overt disloyalty his interferences with McClellan have endangered our very existence as a people; he deserves not a quarter of the support he once got; and experience has shown that the more unsparingly he is treated, the better he does his duty. For these reasons, the late elections went against him; for these reasons every man in the country thinks him unfit for his place; and as there is a constitutional right for questioning every thing he does, the privilege of impugning him must be allowed. Will he do something worthy of his position? When he assumed power, the schole nation went for him. But he is condemned to-day by three-fourths of his countrymen, and the remaining fourth are office-holders. This is just He owes the people great things. Let him manifest a capacity to discharge them, and the people will give him the proper return. As things are now conducted, the prospect is exceedingly gloomy. There is a fatal slowness in all the public depart-

A TOBY VIEW OF AMERICAN APFAIRS.

In Blackwood's (Tory) Magazine, for November, there is an article on "The Crisis of the American War," of which the following is a specimen:

The past month has brought us to the veritable forist of the great civil war in America. Brought to law upon their own soil, the Federals in desperation by the words of surrive war. With their armies baffled and beaten, and with the standards of the rebel army sagan within sight of Washington, the President has again within sight of Washington, the President has a legath owned the impossibility of success in fair wafare, and seeks to paralyse the victorious armies of the South a declare itself a free city—a Hamburg of the West—discovery and establishing itself as an independent power on the ward of the South and the success, and subjected the national government, and the section which stands by it, to the humiliant of the president powers of purely commercial principles!"

In moral popular point of view, there cannot be twenty and establishing itself as an independent p "purely commercial principles!"

tion of an appearance of military impotence. And the national destruction, inevitable from a continopinions in this country as to the President's Proclauance of such military failures, has been accelerated

correge more pretentious than an emperors; and correspondents wrote that he was constantly in his saddle, creating his army. They looked upon the regiments as they swarmed into Washington from the great patriotic Northern hive, and exalted him the great patriotic Northern hive, and exalted him the great patriotic Northern hive, and power.

The dispatches and general orders of a command the dispatches and general orders or a command the dispatch

s the "creator" of such spirit and power.

The restiveness of the people, under the delay, The restiveness of the people, under the delay, was quieted by the constant promise of action, and by the iterated announcement that the army was advancing. At length it was settled for the fall by the Ball's Bluff slaughter, which, with McCall's division of ten thousand men, only ten miles off, besides Stone's adequate force, he succeeded in having Baker slaughtered by a force of less than six thousand of the enemy. McCall, who was on the Virginia side, in a situation to have cut off Leesburg, was ordered to the right about, and all their forces. was ordered to the right about, and all their forces withdrawn, in a panic, to the Maryland side. This was McClellan's first demonstration of generalship

n his own plan. The Burnside expedition to take Manassas in the The Burnside expedition to take Manassas in the rear, to co-operate with an attack by McClellan in front, was diverted by McClellan's urgent and persistent appeals to the President, and was sent to North Carolina. Gen. Burnside pretested; and, conscious that no results could there be accomplished adequate to so costly an expedition, he was careful, in his report, to emphasize the fact that all he had done was on the plan of the Commander-in-Chief. The army of the Potomae was exposed to Chief. The army of the Potomac was exposed to unnecessary hardships, in the winter, to delude pub-lic expectation by not going into winter quarters. Three thousand young men went to inglorious graves, on the Potomac, in that winter encamp-

ment.

In February, the peremptory order of the President relieved the Western army from the deadlock McClellan had left on it, and it went forward and arhieved successes. In March, the President notified McClellan that a plan must be evolved, implying movement, or a removal would be made. Coincidently, the enemy evacanted Manassas. When that was known, McClellan put 60,000 men in motion, leaving their tents on the Potomac, marched them on the vacant Manassas, and then left them to straggle back by divisions, suffering great hardships from the want of shelter and of an organization for supply-ing subsistence on the march. The fact was develped that the army had no organization for a cam-paign, and that the head was lacking. The Presi-lent then divided it into corps, and appointed the

These are the chief features of Gen. McClellan's military performance. We only allude to events, leaving the expression of feeling to the reader. On these results the public has a right to judge the ca-

The dispatches and general orders of a command-er are corroborative evidence of capacity. General McClellan's addresses to his army surpass Chinese military literature in making himself terrible by words. A foreign reader of his triumphant and ter-rible address to his army after taking the vacant Manassas, must conclude that we are a peculiar peo-ple. His dispatches are remarkable for an inability to tell the truth, and for puerile descriptions of what Eastern journals could only account for its style by the theory that we really had a young Napoleon among us, whose genius was equal to such preten-

From Ball's Bluff he telegraphed that the dishe dispatched a panic-stricken retreat of the enemy. From Yorktown he dispatched that the enemy was demoralized and panic-stricken, his victory complete, and he should push the enemy to the wall. From Williamsburg he telegraphed his own demoralized and panic-stricken condition, and said he would try to defend himself. He has never been near enough to a battle to know how it was fought, and has, in to a battle to know how to was longle, and has, in two well-known instances, telegraphed ignorant and erroneous accounts of battles. At Williamsburg and Seven Pines he did gross injustice to men and officers by his ignorant dispatches, which he was afterwards compelled to modify, but this could not re-

trieve the effect. He dispatched to the Government that the retreat to James river was made with the loss of but one

emy continued their retreat, he dd not persist in bolding them in closek, but followed re-pectfully. With the command of the river and a division on shipboard, he failed to intercept the retreat, or harse it by pursuit. Retreats, regarded by military authorities as almost impossible in the face of an enemy, are safer from McClellan than his own pursuit. The retreating army went off victorious and confident. He followed panic-stricken, and prepared to hold them in check, if they turned upon him.

Time brought this invading army to the Chickashominy, where it sat down helpless, to be destroyed by divisions. The enemy had it all their own way. The troops were wasted in dizging intrenchments, only to be abandoned when attacked. An inferior force of the enemy was first precipitated on the unsupported left wing, and then on the unsupported right wing. A few hundred cavalry took his base of supplies. The heroic fighting of the troops and the subordinate commanders was attributed to the commander, who made it unavailing. He telegraphed an ignorant account of the battle of Seven Pines, and dailing the subordinate commanders was attributed to the fight, and dating his dispatch "On the battle-field," when the enemy were in possession of it, and when h. did not reach the ground to which our troops were driven till the battle was over.

His generalship only held the army to be sacrifieed. It has always, with superior numbers, exposed an inferior force to attack. The retreat to James river sacrificed the appendid equipment of this army, and showed the difficulty of retreating before an enterprising enemy. The ability of the commanders of the corps and the heroism of the troops repulsed the enemy's pursuit. About one-half of the army McClellan to the Perinsula, reached the James River. The conduct of the retreat, and of the fit against the attempt of the enemy to cut the retreating coloung in two at Turkey I shall Bend, and of the field with orders to write him up. By this means the product of the corps and the heroism of the

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL TESTIMONY.

[Extracts from the Report of the Secretary of War.]

It will be seen that the Quartermaster's Department upon which, under the law of 17th July, providing for the employment of colored persons, the charge of such persons is chiefly imposed, has not found itself burdened with their care, but that it has, on the contrary, derived valuable aid from their ple. His dispatches are remarkable for an inability to tell the truth, and for puerile descriptions of what is about to do and has done. The remarkable dispatch from Western Virginia we have alluded to that from the stop is about to do and has done. The remarkable dispatch from Western Virginia we have alluded to than from too great a supply of such labor. In Louisiana, where, at one time, there were apprehensestern journals could only account for its style by the reserve of a tract of rich land along the rails to Berwick's Bay opens up a territory in which many thousands can be profitably employed, if placed From Ball's Bluff he telegraphed that the dissitions were excellent—the dispositions being his such persons have been extensively employed in the work of the Quartermaster's Department, and in cultivating some thousands of acres of the sea islands of the coast, the products of which are used in the support of themselves and families. In the operations of the army on the James river, and upon the Potomac, in the fortifications of Washington, and as laborers, teamsters, hostlers, in the landing and shipping of stores, they have been of great service; and the demand for their labor has exceeded the supply

available. With this presentation of the past operations and the present condition of the War Department, the duty required of me by the act of Congress to make an annual report is, in a great measure, fulfilled. It is seen that a force has been placed by the people of the United States at the command of the Gov-ernment to maintain its authority, more mighty in

the dispatched to the Government that the retreat to James river was made with the loss of but one are also almost river was made with the loss of but one are also almost river was made with the loss of but one are always and one wagon, which broke down. The tractional feats of the longbow seem inconsiderable are ditional feats of the longbow seem inconsiderable are ditional feats of the longbow seem inconsiderable are ditional feats of the longbow seem inconsiderable are always and the longbow seem inconsiderable are the latter of the little of the little of Antietam he telegraphed, September 15th, that "the enemy is making for the river in a perfect panie," and that he was 'hurrying everything forward to press the retreat to the ut-most." And later on the same day that "information at this moment received confirms the roral and demorphication of the rede larvy. We form day, and pour not until he is subduct, is our latter than the latter of the little of adult of didner on the latter of the little of adult of didner and the latter of the little of adult of didner and the latter of the little of any of this continent, and bring in back to the Union, as long that the latter of the little of any guidant of the little of a didner on the banker of the little of a didner on the same day that "information of the rotted in the latter latter, previously the latter latter, previously and the latter latter

this year by the forces in the Department of the South. The full ration for a norse weigns twenty-six pounds, that of a soldier three pounds.

An army, well organized and equipped for active operations, with a due proportion of cavalry, artillery and baggage trains, will have not less than one horse or mule to every four soldiers; so that the weight of food for the animals is more than double that of the rations of the men.

horse or mule to every four soldiers; so that the weight of food for the animals is more than double that of the rations of the men.

How important an aid, how great an economy, in a long contest, therefore, would there be in raising by this cheap labor the greater part of the forage alone for the Southern Department; thus, for a greater portion of our wants, transferring the base of supplies, now at New York, to Hilton Head or New Orleans.

The Department has found it difficult to transfer this labor from one part of the seat of war to another. Local and family ties seem to be very strong with these people, and with all their faith in the power and good will of our military commanders, it was found difficult to get volunteer laborers to leave Port Royal for other depots.

A population of four millions, true to the interests of the Union, with slight assistance from the army, will, under proper regulation and government, be of the greatest assistance in holding the territory once recovered. The principal staples of the South are the product exclusively of their labor. If protected upon the lands they have heretofore cultivated, with some organization, and with support from small detachments of loyal troops, they would not only produce much of what is needed to feed our armies and their trains, but they would forever cut off from the rebellion the resources of a country thus occupied.

The rebel armies move with ea e through portions

our armies and their trains, but they would forever cut off from the rebellion the resources of a country thus occupied.

The rebel armies move with ea e through portions of the border States, living upon the country in which our commanders find no supplies. The people bring forth their hoards, and offer them to the rebels for sale or gift. Protect the laboring population, who are the majority in the greater part of the South, in the possession of the land and its products, and this great advantage will, for whatever portion of the country we occupy, be transferred to us. As soon as the coast is thoroughly occupied, and the people organized, trade will revive. Cotton, rice, sugar and other products will be exchanged by the producer for what he needs. Their wants will be supplied direct from the Northern factories, and the cultivation of the great staples will enable them to pay for what they use. A perfectly free trade may thus again grow up between the North and the South, and with greater or less rapidity it will spread over the whole country as our forces succeed in meeting and dispersing the rebel armies.

The producer the whole country as our forces succeed in meeting and dispersing the rebel armies. The produce the sea island cotton is now thoroughly restored to the Union. The laborers are there—the soil and climate. It needs only assurance of protection to revive the cultivation of the staple, as well as to produce vast quantities of corn and forage for our troops. Since this war must be conducted by marches and battles and sieges, why neglect the best means to make them successful, and their results permanent? It is worthy of notice that, thus far, the portions of territory which, ful, and their results permanent? It is worthy of notice that, thus far, the portions of territory which, once recovered, we have most firmly held, are precisely those in which the greatest proportion colored men are found. By their assistance, armies will be able permanently to operate in and occupy the country; and in labor for the army, in raising its and their own supplies, full occupation can be given them, and with this, there will be

can be given them, and with this, there will be neither occasion nor temptation to them to emigrate to a northern and less congenial climate.

Judging by experience, no colored man will leave his home in the South, if protected in that home. All possibility of competition from negro labor in the North is avoided in giving colored men protection and employment upon the soil which they have thus far cultivated, and the right to which has been vacated by the original proprietors, deenly has been vacated by the original proprietors, deeply involved in the crimes of treason and rebellion. No great territory has been permanently reduced without depriving the leaders of its people of their lands out depriving the leaders or us people of such and and property. It is these that give power and in-fluence. Few men have commanding genius and talent to exercise dangerous influence over their fellow-men without the adventitious aid of money and property. By atriking down this system of and property. By striking down this system of compulsory labor, which enables the leaders of the rebellion to control the resources of the people, the

ebellion would die of itself
Under no circumstances has any disposition to servile insurrection been exhibited by the colored population in any Southern State, while a strong loyalty to the Federal Government has been disloyalty to the Federal Government has been dis-played on every occasion, and against every dis-couragement. By the means suggested, rebellion may be disarmed and subdued, swiftly and effectu-ally, and the lives of our own people saved fron slaughter on the battle-field. By the occupation of all their forts on the Mississippi and the sea-coast, a market will be opened in every rebel State for the industry of our people to supply the wants of the a.my, and also of a loyal population, in exchange for the valuable products of their labor. Another point of attack is by armed settlements upon the vacant government lands in Florida and Texas. Thousands in the Northern and Western States are impatiently waiting the signal of military

river forts.

At this price, I presume we might have peace But what a peace! Our nationality destroyed and gone; our government prostrated in the hopeles humiliation of impotence and defeat. The nation of the earth pointing to us the finger of laughing and exultant scorn at the sight of the young gian crippled, dismembered and laid low, never more to disturb their jealous fears or claim their unwilling honor and respect. The principle of secession disturb their jealous fears or claim their unwilling honor and respect. The principle of secession established; the Union virtually dissolved; a premium put upon disloyalty and revolt; and every State and smaller community left free in any moment of disappointment and passion, or whenever its fancied interests may dictate, to break away, carrying whatsoever plunder it can lay its hands on, and at liberty to carry with it whatever other State recommunity it can seduce or frighten into its feland at liberty to carry with it whatever other State or community it can seduce or frighten into its felowship,—the government meanwhile left too weak and contemptible to exercise restraint upon its adversaries, or to offer any protection to its friends. I said a crippled and prostrate giant, but not that; but it will rather be proved never to have been any giant at all, but only the clothes of one, stuffed with bran, or inflated with gas; no giant, but a pretender, a bully and a coward, that has swaggered before the world through a few years, to faint away at the first orld through a few years, to faint away at the first de touch, and collapse at the first pricking.

I think we are not ready to purchase peace

such a price.

But suppose that from Christian meekness and

er-heartedness, or rather, as the fact would be, base pusillanimity, we were to conclude to peace now, and such a peace, and at such a price. Pardon the insult I may seem to cast upon my countrymen, by the bare supposition that they might sink themselves to such a depth of baseness and infamy. But just suppose it for a moment, and that we had a treaty of peace engrossed on parchment to-morrow. Would it be peace after all? ment to-morrow. Would it be peace after all surely, a peace paid for so dearly, obtained at the sacrifice of everything that manly nations hold most precious,—honor, fame, power, self-respect, the memory of the fathers, and all the traditions of a noble history,—surely it ought to be a real and a stable peace, seeing that would be all that was left to the latter of the stable peace, the series of the surely to the series of the seri stable peace, seeing that would be all that was left to us. If it is ignominious, it ought at least to be secure. But would it be? No, not for a month. There would be many hundreds of miles of an arbitrary boundary line, and along that whole line two angry and rival nations would stand facing each other: we, hating them as the most proud and arrogant of nations, a nation that has humbled us into the dust, and made us the scorn and loathing of mankind and of our own better selves; and they, despising us as a thousand times meaner and weaker despising us as a thousand times meaner and weaker and more contemptible than they ever called us, even in the old days of their truculent boasting and defiance? Would peace continue along such a border? There would be armies scattered along from post to post, on both sides; great standing armies, almost as costly, and more demoralizing, than actual war. And then collisions must arise continually. The jeers and feuds of a rude soldiery would lead to them. The vexatious intricacies of traffic under a treaty would produce them. escape and pursuit of slaves over the border produce them. Everlasting intrigues, on both sides, to detach a disaffected State or county, and bring it over from one of the loose confederacies to the other, would produce them. Preferences given, or osed to be given to foreign nations in advan-s of trade, would produce them. Misunderandings and mutual vexations about the use of those rivers and other lines of traffic and trade which must be used in common, would produce them. We cannot number the causes that would be operating every day to produce collisions. And then, all the old issues that produced the present then, all the old issues that produced the present conflict would remain unsettled, and ever ready to break into further wars. A treaty of peace would have to be more complicated than the old Constitution was. It would involve more questions of doubtful interpretation, lead to more misunderstandings, and mutual imputations of bad faith. It would be absurd to expect that if the Constitution could not receive note that the constitution could not be absurd to expect that if the Constitution could not receive note a week treaty could do it any better preserve peace, a mere treaty could do it any better.
So it would not be peace we should get—or only baye no neace so long as it exists. Then his means the would not be peace we should get—or only the name, not the thing. It would be but a brief armistice, in which we should have disbanded a portion of our forces, and given up all the advantages we have acquired in the possession of the harbors and strong places of the South, and then fighting and strong places of the South, and then fighting again and again—an everlasting, chronic, intermittent war; fighting to weariness or exhaustion, and the resting and recruiting to fight again. What a heritage of strife and hate and impoverishment to transmit to our posterity!

Is it such a peace so long as it exists. Then his means to continue the war until the year 1900!

To get any gleam of hope from this Message is like trying to extract sunbeams from cucumbers; so much is said to the point of that which is nothing to the point; but the least objectionable thing in it is that he indicates an intention to adhere to his Proclamation. The question, however, arises: if the President means to carry out his edict of freedom on the New Year, what is all this stuff about gradual emancipation?

Is it such a peace of the South, and the chances of war, and leaving nothing undone to get the control of the government, so as to make the most humiliating concessions to the South, and reconstruct the Union on a permanent slaveholding basis.

Under these perious circumstances, therefore, there must be no indulgence given to the pleasing illusions of fancy, or to an undue exaltation of fancy, or to an undue exaltation of slavery may yet be pro-

with joy and thanksgiving. Could we deterrate its anniversary from year to year, with bonfires and salvoes of cannon, and all the demonstrations of public joy and pride? Is it such a peace as we shall be happy and proud to have recorded in our nation's history?—a peace, the first article of which would be to us eternal infamy and humiliation, and the only effect of which would be to inaugurate everlasting war? None but everlasting war? None but a coward or a traitor would think for a moment of purchasing such a peace at such a price. Humanity could not wel-come it. A Christian cannot pray for it. The angels in heaven could not sing a note of their Bethlehem song to celebrate it. A righteous God could not grant it, except to a debased people, that has bartered away its heritage, and is no longer

worthy to rule or to exist

THE DEVIL IS AN ASS. But it has been reserved for us to see the com-plete stultification of the evil one. He never had a fairer field for his operations than this country afforded, and he was among the very first to occupy it; he came the same year with the Puritans; he lost no time, he insinuated himself into the social relations of the people, he wormed himself into the government, he lubricated all great persons with his slime, he fascinated statesmen with his charmed es and glittering scales, he captivated in glozing tongue; so guilelessly he did it, so inniously, with such plausible reasoning, that before a were aware of his designs, he had gained a power aware of his designs, he had gained a power aware of his designs, he had gained a power aware of his designs, he had we were aware of his designs, he had gamed a po-litical, social, and even moral supremacy. He had corrupted nearly all the public men, he had the ear of the Executive, he suffed the ballot-box; there seemed to be no reason why, with prudent manage ment, he should not become the preponderating force in the nation, why he should not at last be-come the one force; and he would have done it if d himself, if he had not inc ently showed his hand. Good men did next to was a wonderful, a prodigious silence on the part of all who might have spoken; the two or three voices that were raised were drowned forthwith in the popular clamor, or smothered by the popular indif-ference. It was as if the moral world stood still to see the self-conviction of evil. Underground, swift and sure, burrowed the old serpent; now and then and sure, ourrowed the old serpent; now and then showing his head in some outrage on civilization, but straightway drawing it in again; so cunning, so wary, so wise, so deep, so expert in covering his track, that none thought to scotch him. It was the viliest game up to a certain point, and then it was the craziest. Every master-stroke of policy was the best thing that could have been done for God. He offered a price for the head of Garrison, and known; he insulted Dr. Channing, hillips to his feet; he mobbed Phillips, and raised up anti-slavery orators by the score he agonized to get the Fugitive Slave Law, and created the Republican party; he broke down the Missouri Compromise, and let the angel of the North into his dominions; he invaded Kansas, and unearthed John Brown; he hung John Brown, and multiplied avengers by the thousand. At Sumter, he was idiot enough to shock the last remaining sentiment of Northern bonor. Hell should have depused him for that blunder. Pandemonium should have excommunicated him for such a piece of non-sense; the fiends should have put the zany's cap on his head. Still there was another chance; the last bour had not come. He might still mutter the black Pater Noster, and shed the hypocritical tear, and retire to his cave for a new rehearsal of his part. nized to get the Fugitive Slave Law, and hypocritical tear, and rehearsal of his part. obody wanted to bruise his head severely; most ould have been glad to see it safely sheltered in its sle,—many begged him to draw it in. But the adman, absurdly imputing this kind advice to

fear, actually believed he had done a wise thing, and persisted. He raised his crest, and darted out his tongue, he waved his scaly tail more fiercely than ever, he spit his venom in floods, until, in self-defence, the javelin of Emancipation was driven into his heart. Slavery dies by its own hand; its worst enemies have been its friends; Gov. Wise hurt it more than John Brown; Preston Brooks dealt it more fatal blows than Charles Sumner; Floyd knocked away a more powerful prop than Wendell Phillips; and Jefferson Davis has wounded it more mortally than Garrison.

Thus, my friends, it ever is. The arch-traitor is always taken in his own trap; the father of lies always talks too many; the original murderer ends in suicide. The highways of history are dotted all along with the trees on which the devil has hung himself with his own rope. It is not so weighty a fear, actually believed he had done a wise thing,

himself with his own rope. It is not so weighty matter after all to confound the wiles of the devil -REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM.

WAILING IN SODOM.

The continuance of this contest involves increased The continuance of this contest involves increased suffering. The evils that follow in the train of this calamitous visitation grow more direful with every day. Other hearts than those now aching with anxiety and bleeding from bereavement are rent with grief, and the friend who sympathized with some afflicted one yesterday, to-day weeps bitter tears over his own sorrow. The iron is driven the deaver and our burdleys become more and more

repeat in stronger force and with more obstinate the most furious onslaughts the enemy, with his wonderful resources of ingenuity and material, is capable of making. To frustrate his well-conceived capable of making. To frustrate his well-conceived plans, to repel these terrible attacks, we have to degard their special mission as accomplished, or to aba

nsure success.

And while these tremendous efforts are being put forth—while our homes are darkened by the shadow of the death angel's wing, and our bosoms wrung of the death angel's wing, and our bosoms wrung with anguish—while we are enduring grievous privations and hardships, and our soldiers are almost naked, we stand alone. It is true, foreign tongues mention our name with respect and admiration. It is true, our fortitude and gallantry have received abundant reward in glowing words of praise, and in warm, heartfelt wishes for success. But sympathy and admiration have afforded no substantial assistance, and all unaided we brace our nerves for the dreadful conflict.—Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

accomplished. They must continue to be "the forlorn hope" to the end, leading the way, and taking upon themselves the brunt of the conflict, until the victory be won, the captives set free, and liberty the birthright and possession of every inhabitant of our land, from sea to sea.

Granted, that the Anti-Slavery cause has grown from infantile weakness to manly strength—from universal proscription to respectful public consideration—from an apostolic number of adherents to a multi-

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

base of the mountain, he sat down to rest. We are reminded of this individual by the President's Mes-sage. Taking a hundred days' start, he nears the

the war; the cause of its continuance; that we can have no neace so long as it exists. Then his proposition can only amount to a proposition to continue

million slaves. Will the President, on that day, strike the fetters from that million now in the reach of his arm? Let him attend to that, and, for God's sake let the twentieth century alone! He is our

President, not that of posterity.

The new articles for the Constitution are ludicrous, and one can hardly believe that Orpheus C. and powers, labor with increasing devotedness, and Kerr did not have his pocket telegraph on the lines, ask for a discharge from this warfare only with the and so manage to insert several paragraphs. One of these articles gravely imports that after we have got a State free from slavery, and the slaves paid for, if that State wants to reëstablish slavery, it may quietly do so, only it must pay us back our

One sentence in the Message strikes us as disin-enuous. It says, "Some would abolish it suddenly, genuous. It says, "Some would abolish it suddenly, and without compensation; some would abolish it gradually, and with compensation." As if the idea of compensation had anything to do with the gradualness of emancipation! The President must be been leavely invocate if he does not be not be that hopelessly ignorant if he does not know that all but only by the war power, which, from its very nature,

LETTER FROM McCLELLAN TO PORTER.

In the course of the hearing before the court martial at Washington, in Fitz John Porter's case, on the 4th inst., a question was put to Gen. Pope, in giving his testimony, which drew out the fact that Gen. Porter showed him a dispatch to himself from McClellan, at a conversation between them at Fairfax Court House, Sept. 2d. Thereupon Gen. Porter produced the dispatch in the court, which Gen. recognized as the one mentioned, as follows:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 1, 5:30 P. M. Major-Gen. Fitz John Porter—I ask you, for my sake and that of the country and the old army of the Potomac, that you and all my friends will lend the fullest mac, that you and all my friends will lend the fullest and most cordial co-operation to Gen. Pope in all the operations now going on. The honor of our arms now depends upon the cheerful co-operation of all in the field. This week is the crisis of our fate. Say the same things to all my friends in the army. This is the last request I have to make—that, for our country's sake, you will give to Gen. Pope the same assistance you have given to me. I am in the defences at Washington, and will render all protection in covering your retreat, should it be necessary.

(Signed) GEO. B. MCCLELLAN." GEO. B. McCLELLAN."

The production of this dispatch, it is said, created quite a sensation, and no wonder. In what an illustrious position it places McClellan!—Boston Courier. Evelina A. Sm

This is a case where dates are important. The battles in which Gen. Porter failed to aid Gen. Pope occurred on the 28th, 29th and 30th of August. Gen. McClellan's communication to Gen. Porter is dated after the battles, on the evening of the first day of September. We cannot help thinking that Gen. McClellan's position would be considerably more "illustrious," if it had been written and dated at Alexandria some days previous to those battles. Being dated after the battles had taken place, Gen. McClellan, in writing and sending it, betrayed a consciousness that his "friends" in the army of the carmy of the part of the true-hearts.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1862.

THE TWENTY-NINTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIP TION ANNIVERSARY.

In view of the colossal magnitude of the Southern rebellion, on the one hand, and of the corresponding efforts for its suppression by the American Govern-ment, on the other, the Managers of the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY have deemed it expedient to defer their ANNUAL AP-PEAL to this late period-not knowing what event might occur, in the mean time, to render a modification or suspension of their established plan of action desirable, and wishing to be guided by the highest wisdom in such a momentous crisis. Reverently recognizing in this awful visitation

hand of God in righteous judgment for our great national transgression, and trusting it may mercifully end in the total extinction of chattel slavery throughout tears over his own sorrow. The iron is driven the deeper, and our burdens become more and more heavy. And though more than eighteen months have passed away since the strife was begun, the end seems more distant than it appeared to be a twelve-month since. Hope after hope has gone out in darkness, and expeditions we had fondly cherished have turned out to be miserable delusions. So often have we been disappointed and deceived, that now our faith rejects every promise, and turns away from every sign. Our foe is as active and the determined and powerful as ever he was, and the the land; believing that the Proclamation of Pre away from every sign. Our foe is as active and determined and powerful as ever he was, and the agent that was to compol foreign nations to intervene and put an end to this wicked and infamous contest, has not been potent enough to accomplish that and stand alone. Vast hosts are mustering to all or sectional feelings to indulge, no selfish ends rage the attempts that have been made, and mogholds, hitherto unattacked, will have to bear most furious contaments. sacred cause to other hands, to be lulled into inaction even by the most cheering signs of the times, to re plans, to repet these terrible attacks, we have to de-pend entirely upon ourselves. The foe will do its utmost; military genius and knowledge, the bound-less credit of the Government, the best mechanical skill—mind, money, muscle—have all combined to extermination of slavery, root and branch; and so long as one slave remains in his fetters, and they are able to plead his cause, that work will not have been accomplished. They must continue to be "the forlorn hope" to the end, leading the way, and taking upon

from an apostolic number of adherents to a multitudinous host. Granted, that it is Slavery which is the sole cause of the Rebellion, and that the suppression of the one may necessitate the forcible overthrow It is said that once there was a man who thought the other. Granted, that the Emancipation Proclams that if he should run two miles, he could jump over a mountain. When, after his run, he reached the include nearly three fourths of the entire slave popular include nearly three fourths of the entire slave population. "Granted, that the rebels themselves, despa ing of achieving their independence in any other way, base of his mountain; but, it seems, is very tired, and sits down to rest. He nods. Never did wide-awakes usher in a more heavy-eyed President. Here, evidently fallen asleep, he takes to dreaming of the year 1900! Is it that despairing of the present, he is turning his attention to future salvation? It will doubtless occur to many that we have about as much as we can attend to, to deal with December, 1862, without undertaking the burthens of the second generation from this. Possibly that generation may have brains of its own to deal with Its own affairs.

The President says that slavery is the cause of the war: the cause of its continuance: that we can that a powerful pro-slavery sentiment exists through-out the North, ucaury nostne to every scheme of eman-

> must be no indulgence given to the pleasing illusions of rebels." struggle for the abolition of slavery may vet be pro tracted for years; and, unquestionably, it will be fiercely contested to the end by all that is hostile to impartial liberty North as well as South We must gird up our loins anew, make a fresh consecration of our means termination of our mortal life, or the liberation of all

The Managers of the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY give notice, therefore, week in January, 1863; and to that annual gathering they cordially and urgently invite all who abhor treason, love liberty, desire peace and reconciliation on an enduring basis, and seek the unity, happiness and he prosperity of our now distracted, fearfully guilty, but trust to be regenerated country-bringing with y few emancipationists in this country are in of striking at slavery directly and immeditions at the slavery can be reached to give their personal attendance) as generous contributions and donations as their means will aflow, causing "the riches of their liberality to abound" even in "the abundance of their poverty,"-assured that the pro-The fact is, the President seems to be a man of ceeds thus obtained will be sacredly used, under the The fact is, the Fresident seems to be a man of inadequate calibre; he does not comprehend his position. He has exhausted himself, apparently, in taking up the gauntlet which the South threw down. Either his theory is true, or else that Mephistopheles, Seward, is paralyzing his powers. If he can cast him off, and prove to be a man, we shall rejoice to retract this estimate of him.—Commonwealth. moral change in public opinion which is essential the banishment of all complexional hatred and oppression, and, consequently, to the reign of universal jus tice and good will. It should be remembered that the pecuniary resource of the Society is largely dependnow empty, it is vitally important for its continued operations that prompt and liberal aid should be renred in the manner already indicated.

To those every where who have so long and so gen erously aided us, we present our annual appeal, trus ng it may be so ordered by the God of the oppressed that no renewal of it will be needed, by reason of the speedy and complete consummation of our labors and

Mary May, Ludia D. Parker. Louisa Loring, Henrietta Sargent. Sarah Russell May, Helen E. Garrison. Anna Shaw Greene. Evelina A. Smith,

Sarah Cowing, Sarah H. Southwick, Mary Elizabeth Sarge Sarah C. Atkinson, Abby Francis, Mary Jane Parkman Georgina Otis, Katherine Earle Farm Ann Rebecca Bramhall.

Sarah P. Remond.

Abby H. Stephenson

Elizabeth von Arnim,

Sarah J. Nowell.

Eliza Apthorp,

Mary Willey,

We invoke special attention to the Appear of the Managers of the National Anti-Slavery Subscription Anniversary, which, although issued at a much later period than usual, (for the reasons therein con siderately set forth.) needs no long delay, we trust on McClellan, in writing and sending it, betrayed a consciousness that his "friends" in the army of the Potomac, including Gen. Porter, had failed to aid Gen. Pope as they should have done.—Worcester last, nest effort now !

THE CONTRABANDS AT PORT ROYAL. Rev. Mansfield French, who has recently been en-

formed the acquaintance of the lecturer of the eve-ning, Mr. French, the Chaplain of the 1st Regiment

This just and Christian idea is one to ferred to his own pleasure in assisting Mr. French in

ed him, that he could not allow him to return without visting Boston, and laying before a portion of the Massachusetts people what the Lord himself had been doing through him. Gov. Andrew spoke in eloquent says; and that his scheme of gradual and compenlanguage of the comprehensive and noble views Brig. sated emancipation really springs in part from a rude Gen. Saxton had taken and earried out, in his capacity sense of justice, akin to that felt by a Turkish pacha, as Military Governor of South Carolina.

Mr. French was warmly welcomed by the audience.

"Honest Abe" probably wishes to do right; means
He said that he had not come to plead the cause of to execute justice. But when he thinks of doing jusuniversal freedom here, for this State had stood up tice, he thinks only of what is due to the slaveholder, nobly for the cause. But he would allude to his labors never of what is due to the slave. And when he in the Department of the South, consisting of South Carolina and Florida, which he considered one of the most remarkable divisions of the country, and a pivot a man has a right to his property; to his "niggers," or hinge on which the future of the nation was turn- whom he has bought and paid for, as much as to any

would be over, their ready answer was: "When the fare, it is to be paid for, just as much as the horses rebels are all killed." If asked when that would be, are to be paid for which are seized for army use; but they replied: "When you give us a fair chance, the President (Kentuckian by birth and Illinois man

tors, he said Gen. Sherman had pursued a two-fold ton, than to the horse. He quietly and firmly holds policy, he had addressed the fortifications with shot and shell, and they succumbed; and he had addressed the people with honied words, but he had not captured to keep his slaves in spite them. But Hunter had used words of fire, and though of the opposing necessities of his country, and that of he had been compelled to retract his Proclamation, the abolitionist, who believes the slave to have "an God had made it spirit and power. Mitchell had been inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of a great, noble, and useful man, but Hunter was the happiness," and thus to be entitled to compensa ed by Gen. Saxton and Admiral Dupont. These three exercised upon him. The President has one side of were agreed in their views on the true policy to be the shield in full view, and sees, and knows, that it is pursued, and the rights of labor.

The negroes were willing to work. There were now 20,000 at Port Royal, and but for late planting and the seven years' worm, their cotton crop would have been large. Their corn crop, however, and the vegetables they have furnished the troops with have been of great value. They have supported themselves, and many have laid by \$50 to \$100 to buy themselves homes in the old Carolina. Uncle Sam's an abolitionist, and have never preached the ideas be Commissioners are surveying the land for sale. (Ap-

The religion of the contrabands was Mr. French's next topic, and he spoke of it as vital and substantial, though their real want was teachers for the intellect, and not for the soul.

The colored man as a soldier was able and willing. Gen. Hunter kept a colored regiment five months, and coast with an expedition, and found the negroes eager that he, like a faithful servant, makes a corresp lecturer, after having spoken an hour and forty min- or reformation. utes, closed with urging the importance of instructing deeply interesting, and frequently applauded.

ton, have just published a most racy, brave, outspoken, clear-sighted, uncompromising work, such as the times | Chicago delegation that, if he could save slavery and demand, entitled "DIARY, from March 4, 1861, to No- the Union both, he would do it. Not being able to vember 12, 1862, by Adam Gurowski." It is touch- save both, he urges the superior value of the latter as ingly and significantly "dedicated to the widowed his excuse for giving up the former. He acknowlwives, the bereaved mothers, sisters, sweethearts, and edges the loyal slaveholder's right to compensation. orphans in the Loval States." In this Diagraph and saw at the heard and saw at and bones of men and women. The right of property Washington, and what he heard from others on whose in man is, in his view, not only valid, but veracity he could implicitly rely, during the time cov- He speaks regretfully of the fact that some of the ered by it. "Perhaps," he says, "these pages may Northern people disregard "the legal obligation" to in some way explain a phenomenon almost unexam- give up fugitives to the claim of cruelty or lust. He pled in history,—that twenty millions of people, brave, highly intelligent, and mastering all the wealth of He assumes that the liberation of slaves is really a modern civilization, were, if not virtually overpower- destruction of the property of slaveholders. He begs

accomplish its purpose, which is to "vindicate the Ne- for the slaves, would be a worse evil than continu the first men of that island, it contains a graphic metenance of slavery. moir of the author, who is himself a living refutation 'Miralda, or the Beautiful Quadroon," &c., were age the class of persons therein contemplate highly creditable to his literary ability, and won for him great praise on both sides of the Atlantic. For would be an unspeakable disgrace and injury to the 'Three Years in Europe," published ten years ago,

"He is no ordinary man, or he could not have so "He is no ordinary man, or he could not have so remarkably surmounted the many difficulties and impediments of his training as a slave. By dint of resolution, self-culture, and force of character, he has rendered himself a popular lecturer to a British audience, and a vigorous expositor of the evils and atrocities of that system whose chains he has shaken off so triumphantly and forever. We may safely pronounce William Wells Brown a remarkable man, and a full refutation of the doctrine of the inferiority of the negro."

Monday, pays the following compliment:-

"The meetings of the Anti-Slavery Society, Sunday afternoon and evening, derived their chief interest from the address of Theodore D. Weld. The attendance, however, being limited in a large degree to the friends of this branch of anti-slavery organization, many citizens, to whom Mr. Weld should have spoken, lost an opportunity such as is rarely given them to enjoy. His constitutional and historical argument against secession was a clear, logical and earnest statement of the one issue between the government and the rebellion—rising at times into passages of singular eloquence, and delivered with dramatic impressiveness and power. Mr. Weld's twenty-six years absence from the platform has not impaired the strength and glow of his faculties; and he has apparently many years of influence and usefulness yet before him. We trust that at some future time he will return to Worcester, and, under favorable auspices, give all our citizens an opportunity of hearing one of the very few able addresses which the times have produced."

Arrangements can be made with those who would "The meetings of the Anti-Slavery Society, Sun-

like to have Mr. Weld lecture in their several places, were "as truly coerced as if they had been driven by addressing letters to Samuel May, Jr. or to Parker with a cart-whip.'
Pillsbury, Anti Slavery Office, Boston.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In an admirable discourse, entitled "The New gaged in preaching among the contrabands of Port Birth of Christ," delivered by Rev. M. D. Conway, Royal, delivered an address at the Tremont Temple, at the Music Hall on Sunday last, this idea was exon Sunday evening, before a large audience.

Gov. Andrew presided, and said that a few weeks We must advance, from the establishment of emanc. pressed in regard to the present duty of our country : ago, while on a visit to the national capital, he had pation for the sake of policy, to the establish

This just and Christian idea is one to which Presiouth Carolina Volunteers. Gov. Andrew also re- dent Lincoln has not attained even in theory. The rred to his own pleasure in assisting Mr. French in recognition of this truth, involving a duty imperative efforts in behalf of free institutions in the South.

He said that Mr. French's narrative had so interested his mind. He writes gravely, earnestly, seriously. Unless we suppose him an accomplished hypocrite, as selfishly base and false as Seward himself, we when he strangles a baker for giving light weight.

other property. When the exigence of the State
He said when the negroes were asked when the war
takes away this kind of property for the public welby education) seems no more to have conceived the In describing the course of different military direcidea of anything being due to the slave from this nanan for the place, (applause,) and he was ably second- on his side, for the life-long robbery that has been a silver shield. He has not only never looked at the other side, but he remains perfectly unconscious that there is any need of looking at it.

The President has not even attained to the view of our affairs lately reached by Rev. Dr. Putnam, of Roxbury, and stated, with sublime impudence, in a sermon lately preached and published by him. You know, he said to his hearers, that I have never been longing to that theory. But a new state of things has arisen. "God has become an abolitionist," and who are we, that we should stand out against Him? It is absolutely necessary that we should follow His lead. "God has become an abolitionist"! This Reverend

time-server, this pillar in the Unitarian church, has abolitionist, and that he and his sect have always been had to disband it for want of funds, but Saxton had grossly culpable in their complicity with slavery. So now 5000 of them. The lecturer had gone along the he represents that God has changed His policy, and to enlist and be furnished with arms. In the skir- change. Dr. Putnam can read the signs of the times mishes they had with the enemy, the negroes had and note the changes of wind and tide, as well as the stood up to the work like heroes, and Captain Budd American Tract Society. Unitarians and Orthodox of the Potomska testifies over his signature that they alike feel the necessity of tacking, to avoid the breakhad fought with almost the coolness of veterans. The ers; but neither seems inclined either to repentance

But Mr. Lincoln does not yet see even that God is the negro in the school of arms. His lecture was an abolitionist. In every step that he has yet taken, by compulsion of circumstances, against slavery, he has spoken apologetically for his action, urging the neces A WORK FOR THE TIMES. Lee & Shepherd, Bos- sity as his excuse. He probably uttered the exact feeling and wish of his heart when he said to the ed, at least so long kept at bay by about five millions for compromise and concession, alike from the advo-of rebels." position both to natural probability and to the expe-The volume just published by Thomas Hamilton, 48 Beekman Street, New York, and R. F. Wall- that immediate liberation of the slaves would produce cut, 221 Washington Street, Boston, entitled "THE more derangements and troubles than gradual emanci-BLACK MAN - his Antecedents, his Genius, and his pation. He assumes that vagrant destitution must Achievements, by WILLIAM WELLS BROWN," will largely attend immediate emancipation, and that this, gro's character, and show that he is endowed with in slavery: an assumption at once injurious and inthose intellectual and amiable qualities which adorn sulting to the slaves, especially as he is able, if he and dignify human nature." Besides the personal will, to endow them with the lands forfeited by their sketches of meritorious colored persons, from Benja- robel masters, thus administering justice, by one act, min Bannaker, of astronomical repute and pure Afri- to both parties. He admits, as valid, the absurd precan origin, to Sir Edward Jordan, the present Mayor tence that the present generation of slaveholders are of Kingston, Jamaica, who in 1850 was elevated to not accountable for the continuance of slavery; and the dignity of Knighthood by Queen Victoria, and he admits the equal absurdity that the use of cotton who, in a literary point of view, is considered one of and sugar implicates the Northern user in the main-

The President proposes two articles bearing upon of all the aspersions so ignorantly or maliciously cast slavery as amendments of the Constitution of the upon the colored race. As a public lecturer, Mr. United States. The second of these, enacting a Brown holds a prominent rank by his fluency of measure of partial justice to such of the slaves as may speech, dramatic talent, excellent elocution, sparkling obtain actual freedom by the chances of war at any wit and humor, argumentative and persuasive power, time during the rebellion, he does not propose as a and range of intelligence. His former works, "Clo- measure of justice, but apologizes for (in the Message) Sketches of Places and People Abroad," because "it would be impracticable to return to bond-

the Scotch Independent, in noticing his Constitution, introducing the words "slave "slavery" into it, (which the decency of our fathers carefully kept out,) and also formally allowing the indefinite continuance of the thing, slavery.

None of these amendments provide, either at

present or in the future, for the extinction of slavery; and the first and principal one does not provide for emancipation at all, only for compensation to the mas ters, if they shall think fit to emancipate within thirtyseven years. And the article provides, not only that any State may refuse its consent to this arrangement, and keep its slave system, but that any State which has relinquished slavery and received its compensation may again establish or tolerate slavery on paying back the money received. The Constitution, on re ceiving such an addition, would become more than ever

to the unhealthy coast of Africa; yet one of its agents Arrangements can be made with those who would felt constrained to testify that some of its emigrants Thus it will be, to a great extent, with those who shall become free through the operation of this war. Whatever legal arrangements may FROZEN TO DEATH. Since Saturday, the weather be made in regard to them, many of the white people, has become suddenly and severely cold. It is stated ex-slaveholders in the South and negro-haters in the that six of our pickets in the Army of the Potomac North, will do all they can to embarrass the working were frozen to death on Saturday night, while at of the new system; to keep up the old stigma o Camp Misery, Alexandria. Seven more died from the effects of the cold.

Wightman, the present notorious incuments the nomination and support of both the Democratic the effects of the cold.

White. No wonder if some, under these circumand the People's parties.

stances, shall be discouraged, and "consen own expatriation. On the other hand, all he those who, seeing their own right to liberty and pursuit of happiness in this their native or ng the utter injustice of the prejudice and per tion directed against them, and seeing that it or tion directed against them, and seeing that it of ter be faced and lived down now than at any time, shall stand in their lot here, persist in d ing the position which self-respect and human on claim, and improve the new opport falling to them, until even prejudice itself me from accusation. Those who patiently and astly apply themselves to this work will be aborers, not for negro rights only, but for rights. They will be true benefactors of the family of man. And all just and candid whiter

realize the duty of working with them to this a The President elaborately argues several of points contained in his Message. One of these argument is doubly satisfactory, being be just in itself, but showing Mr. Lincoln to of progression; capable of admitting a truth r Kentucky and Illinois yet refuse. This is the st on "the future of the emancipated slave," in he refutes the stupid old traditions that eman will flood the North with negroes, and will it with white labor both North and South. The thus stated is the more creditable to the Pro it shows the needlessness of his colonization a

In other cases, however, the arguments of the age repeat, and try to fortify, the old cal false assumptions of the advocates of slavery of these false assumptions, the preferableness of more, equally false; the assertion that a to continuance of slavery will "spare both races has the evils of sudden derangements," and will save the blacks from "the vagrant destitution which a largely attend immediate emancipation

In both these cases, the probable truth is the statements of the Message. Vastly less h would probably ensue from an emancinal lutely immediate and universal than from any other course; and this method also would best and not speedily relieve the "destitution" now sufficient the slaves. As to "vagrancy," so much of it. curs among the slaves of rebels will be the great of advantages to the Government. That is the state of things on all accounts most needful to be couraged and stimulated. Let the slaves of his run away as fast as possible; and let the Presi after directly addressing them with an invitati join the Union as freemen, save them from by assigning to them the lands forfeited by their ters, in all those portions of rebel States which a armies occupy or can protect. As to vagrancy as such.) that will depend entirely on the dementor the masters themselves. In ninety-nine cases of hundred, the freedmen will choose to remain who they have hitherto lived, if good treatment is given and fair wages for labor offered, by their former a

As to social derangements and difficulties in South, the worst and most dreadful of those as hended, namely, insurrection, is that which won ost surely avoided by immediate emancipa ost surely precipitated by a formal renewal of legal and Constitutional sanction of slavery

The slaves, thus far, with a patience and hop ess which have filled their friends with admi ronder, have abstained from violence against tyrants, trusting to some anticipated deliver the Lord" and "the Yankees." We have n us reports of their being killed by their maste refusing to accompany their flight before the Fel armies, none of violence inflicted on the master heir families, by the slaves who left them. When our forces have gone in the rebel country, slaves he ome out to join them, and always with the same int, that they had been waiting for deliveran expecting it. The slaves know that this war cons hem, and feel sure that it will work out their nation. Even where they are not welcomed by orthern forces, even where they are repelled asult, they wait in hope, trusting with subline that the war will somehow result in their freely nd always ready to work or fight for that cons tion as soon as they are permitted. Whenever patience of hope shall fade out in despair, when the North shall definitively take towards them a tion as antagonistic as the South, whenever the of the President or of Congress shall show them the nothing is to be expected in their behalf from the measure. If we are so mad as to allow the Prodent's plans to go into effect, and allow those relai who submit, again to resume the slaveholding position under U. S. authority, restore the Union as it m and let the Slave Power again reign supreme, the indeed, as in St. Domingo, massacre will follow the attempt at reënslavement. And who would wonder

A formal prolongation of slavery for thirty-sen rears, by special provision of the U. S. Constitution vould be perpetual slavery to the generation now the stage. The President has the amazing hardiba assume that the expectation of freedom for the children will content them! As if one particle confidence could be placed in the honor or honesty in a remote future: that plunders now, and engage that posterity shall pay up; that tyrannizes now, with the understanding that they will bestow liberty thirt seven years hence! If the slaves could belie promise so absurd, or accept a proposal so in d monstrous, they would indeed be the inferior n that their lying masters have chosen to repres

The only way of escape from a frightful waste life, and hideous scenes of slaughter and ruin, is add tion to the horrors of the present war, is to make frie of the colored people, slave and free. And this is done only by frankly and promptly putting of selves on their side, and inviting them to jois of

the less chance will there be for derangem troublesome complications. A Proclamation of dent to the slaves, and certified to them as the real so of the President by the sight of black regiments, # formed and armed like the others, marching erest where with our armies, would accomplish all parts the transition needful for our safety, quicker and b ter than any other method.

The vacillations of President Lincoln will greatly perplex the future historian. Why, having the power in his hands, he did not proclaim emancip at the beginning-why, having proclaimed a restrict measure of it, he did not push that with vigorwhy, when the time for the beneficent action of the lamation approached, he impaired that action of a Message, running counter to it—all these are cult of explanation. At present, we have the and ing spectacle of the chief of a great country, attacked by a powerful and most dangerous enemy, having is his possession a bomb which would instantly scale that enemy's forces, first letting that bomb remain more than a year inactive, then discharging it with a three months' fuse, and after two months, making special exertions to extinguish the fuse! What he ruin can be expected in a war so managed!

It now remains to be seen if Congress also vil disregard this last opportunity to save the ustice-

MAYOR WIGHTMAN DEFEATED - GOOD FOR BO row! On Monday last, the annual Municipal Elec tion took place in this city, which resulted in the choice of Hon. Frederick W. Lincoln for Mayor by plurality of 1,200. Mr. Lincoln was the straight publican candidate. His opponent was Joseph ! Wightman, the present notorious incumbent, who lad DEC

EXPRESSION THE CRISE Address of the The Committee Slavery Society, orrow, the effor

sorrow, the ending into the minds ments friendly to reiterate, and to of their fellow-ople of the anti-susueholding is that we had the sorrow that the sorrow the sorrow that the sorrow the sorrow that the s therefore, that u slavery is mainta humanity.
While the Coferred to have large, the tone it tion of the pul perversion of fac of influence, all

speak favor for tension and cons and discourage press the Comm duced.
The Committe grief, the fratric of the America of the Attention of the expressing any approval of a way beyond disprovaggressor, but with the United of sole object of slavery. On the ernment, embruthe North—con erance of negre sympathy of enforced the

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EXPRESSION OF FOREIGN SYMPATHY.

THE CRISIS IN THE UNITED STATES. Address of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-The Commission of the Loreign Anti-Slarery Society, having observed, with the deepest sharely society, the efforts which are being made to infuse sorrow, the minds of the people of this country sentia friendly to slavery, feel it to be their duty to nents menor, siterate, and to commend to the serious consideration reiterare, and to countrymen, the fundamental princiof the anti-slavery movement in England; that olding is a sin and a crime before God"; and, fore, that unconditional emancipation, wherever very is maintained, is alone consistent with the Dislavery is made with the requirements of justice and

the Committee believe that the efforts referred to have not yet pervaded the community at ferred to make and spirit of certain articles in a porof the public press, the misrepresentation and or or the Plats, the biased addresses of many men perferment of influence, all with the manifest tendency to be get favor for those who are contending for the exspeak area and consolidation of slavery, and to disparage discourage efforts directed to its extinction, im as the Committee with the painful conviction, that some quarters a demoralizing effect has been proamittee deplore, and regard with profound

grief, the fratricidal conflict between the two sections the American Union; but, while anxious to avoid gressing any opinion likely to be construed into an engraval of a war policy, they regard it as established beyond disproof, that the South was not only the negremor, but designedly provoked an armed contest with the United States Government, with the express, sole object of founding a Confederacy to perpetuate On the other hand, the United States Govt, embracing the political anti-slavery party of the North-commonly called the Republican partyhas initiated and carried into effect measures in furtherance of negro emancipation, which entitle it to the exampathy of all true friends of freedom. It has enforced the statutes against slave-trading, which mer administrations, being pro-slavery, had allowed become inoperative, and has prosecuted slavetraders to conviction and punishment; it has entered nto a new anti-slave trade treaty with Great Britain, sonceding a right of search which former Governments, overruled by the Southern party, had steadustly refused; to promote the speedy settlement of the Territories, by a non-slaveholding population, it has enacted a Homestead Bill, giving a hundred and sixty acres of land to every immigrant, irrespective of his national origin; and, moreover, carrying into effect the policy of Jefferson, ratified by act of Conress in 1789, it has prohibited slavery forever in those Territories, upon which issue alone the Southern candidate for the Presidency was defeated at the election which immediately preceded the present rebellion; it has also abolished slavery in the District of Columbia; it has virtually repealed the Fugitive Slave Act, by prohibiting the rendition of slaves, escaping from the rebel States to the lines of the United States army, providing compensation on account of such as may belong to loval citizens; it has recognized and entered into diplomatic relations with Negro Republics of Liberia and Hayti: by the Confiscation Bill-considerately made non-retrospective-it, in effect, proclaimed emancipation to the slaves in the rebel States, within a specified period; a majority in Congress has ratified the President's plan of compensated emancipation for such Slave States as may elect to take advantage of it, and only recently, the President has announced that the details of

While the Committee deprecate a resort to arms even with the avowed purpose of promoting the extinction of slavery, they reiterate the opinion, that the friends of the slave, in the United States, under whatsoever designation, have established a just claim upon the sympathy of the friends of freedom through-

the measure will be submitted to the next Congress,

with a view to its immediate practical application

lastly, the President has lately issued a Proclamation.

declaring absolutely and forever free all the slaves in

those States which shall be in rebellion on the 1st of

January next, and pointing to the measures in pro-

gress for the abolition of slavery in the loyal States.

non the principle of indemnification.

In this spirit, and with the object of evoking such an expression of sympathy as shall encourage the all position, to persevere in their endeavors to obtain justice for the slave, the Committee issue the present address, earnestly commending it to the favorable consideration of their fellow-countrymen, and to the friends of humanity in all lands. On behalf the Committee,

THOMAS BINNS, Chairman.

S. A. CHAMEROVZOW, Secretary. 27 New Broad street, E. C., London, 17th Nov., 1862.

To His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America:

Sir-It has seemed desirable to the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to issue, at the present crisis, an Address to the Friends of the

Anti-Slavery Cause, of which a copy is annexed.

In directing your attention to it, the Committee would take advantage of the opportunity to assure you of their personal respect and sympathy, and of their appreciation of the exceeding great difficulties of your position. Since your accession to office, they have watched with deep interest the progress of events, and especially the gradual development of a policy tending to promote Negro Emancipation. If ertain measures in furtherance of that policy, and some apparently inconsistent with it, have not recommended themselves to the approval of the Committee, they have, nevertheless, recognized the majority of them with satisfaction as conducive, in the main, to

The Committee earnestly desire that the sanguinary conflict between the two sections of the Union may cease, and that, with the removal of the sole cause of this strife, a way may open for a reconciliation upon the enduring basis of a community of interests, and a mutual forgiveness of injuries. 27 New Bond street, E. C., London, 17th Nov., 1862.

the interests of the enslaved portion of the African

LETTER FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT.

The Proclamation-A Deacon voting for Slavery to put down Abolitionism-McClellan acting in league with Segmour and Co. to drive Union Democrats back into

HARTWICH, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1862. Dear Garrison-I rode all day in a stage last week with some soldiers-officers-direct from the Burnside army, and from Hunter's. They say the Proclamation is the great theme and hope of those armies; that the people of the North who deny that clamation and speak of it lightly, have no idea how much hope and determination it has infused into he army of the Potomac and the Department of the South. They say nothing has so appalled the hearts of the rebels, and that it has completely unsettled the minds of the slaves all over Virginia and North and South Carolina. They say the slaves, all over the South, know of it, and of its general import. They every rebel individual and rebel State, that are such New Year's day, are to be free. They say, the slaves are looking to New Year's, 1863, as a great day o Jubilee to them; when they, their wives and children, are to be free, and no more to be sold. They say that Burnside and Hunter, and the leading officers under them, as well as Rosecrans, will assuredly aid n carrying out that Proclamation, and that nothing uld so surely demoralize the two armies under Burnside and Hunter as the revocation of that ProclamaThis is unquestionably true. That Proclamation, and palmettos. Ah! it was good to be able to sing

defective as it lamentably is in morals, is the one great master stroke of policy in the conduct of the war. The measure was inaugurated by Fremont, followed by Phelps and Hunter; then by Congress, and their duty well. These men attacked and drove back now by Lincoln. What Fremont, Phelps and Hunter a boat-load of rebels who tried to land here one night, made local, Congress and the President have been several weeks ago. Gen. Saxton is forming a colored forced to make national by the necessities of the war.

The Proclamation does not claim to be based on confrom this and the adjacent islands have joined it. iderations of justice to the slave, but simply on the The General is a noble-hearted man, who has a deep necessities of the war. Deeply is it to be regretted interest in the people here, and he is generally below that we have not a man at the head of our affairs who ed and trusted by them. I am sorry to say that some could issue a Proclamation of Freedom to every slave other officers treat the freed people and speak of then as a matter of justice and right. But we have not, with the greatest contempt. They are consequently and there is no hope that a politician, in or out of office, will ever do any thing, touching political or . As far as I have been able to observe—and although

North, or the Generals, think of this Proclamation. enough to be sensible, that would submit to being made The two parties most immediately concerned are the a slave again. There is evidently a deep determina slaves and the enslavers. What the latter think of it, tion in their souls that that shall never be. Their their newspapers, their letters, their threats, the do- hearts are full of gratitude to the Government and to ings of their Congress, their action in removing their the "Yankees." Some of them have said to me, slaves from all proximity to our armies and the free "We bress de Lord, ebery day we bress de Lord for States, their fears of their slaves, and the almost uni- sendin' de Union people to make us free. De Yankees versal laying aside of the whip, most clearly indicate. has been good to us. We suffered bery long, missus, They feel that the blow is struck from which they bery long. But de Lord will bring it all right at last." can never recover. What the slaves think of it is also I think they are a truly religious people. They speak manifest by the universal anxiety and gossip among themselves about what they mean to do New Year's Day—about the wages they mean to demand, and what they mean to do with their earnings. The in- ness that is done them, they insist on giving you fluence of that Proclamation on the slaves can never be destroyed. Should Lincoln revoke it, its results from their little store. on the slaves will remain. It has unsetted their minds, and they would think it unkind if you refused it.

Another trait that I have noticed is their natural courthey have been. I believe a faithful carrying out of tesy of manner. There is nothing cringing ahout it; that Proclamation is the only way of saving the South but it seems inborn, and one might almost say elefrom ervile insurrections such as they have dreamed gant. It marks their behavior towards each other as not of. The use of fire-arms, of pistols, rifles, knives, well as to the white people. The plantation on which and lucifer matches, is becoming familiar to millions of slaves, and they will use them if they are not made somewhat dilapidated condition, as are most of the free according to Presidential promise. And, if ever houses on these islands-and the fields around have a people had a right to use such weapons against their a very forlorn, desolate look-very different from our oppressors, the slaves have a right to use them against flourishing, richly cultivated Northern fields. But their enslavers. If ever it was the duty of men to as- they are encircled by a belt of beautiful woods; and sert and defend their liberty by the annihilation of their merciless tyrants, it is the duty of the Ameri-

Voting for Slavery to put down Abolition !- I recently Palmetto State. My school is about a mile from ectured in a meeting-house on the Proclamation. here, in the little Baptist church, which is in a grove The deacon of the church came to me and said—
"You are hard on those who vote for slavery."
"Yes, (I said,) if you voted for slavery, or for a man heavy bearded moss, which gives them a strange, who, as you knew, would vote for it in Congress, you, mournful look. A grove of them looks like an as individually, are responsible for all the thefts, robberies, adulteries, murders, concubinage and prostitution that dies in the school beside myself-Miss T. and Miss are essential to the existence of slavery." "I am op- M., both of whom are most enthusiastic teachers. posed to slavery," said he. "Did you vote for Grow, They have done a great deal of good here. At pres or Denison?" said I "For Denison," said he. ent, our school is small,-many of the chidren on 'Did you not know that Denison would vote and the island being ill with whooping cough,-but in act for slavery and the rebellion, if he was elected ?"
I asked. "Yes, (he said,) I presumed he would."

dren generally well-behaved, and eager to learn; yea, Then (said I) you voted and acted in favor of all the they are nearly all most eager to learn, and many of crimes essential to slavery and the rebellion, and I regard you as a most wicked and guilty man, the ϵm -happiness to teach them. I wish some of those perodiment of the sum of all villany." "But, (said he,) sons at the North, who say the race is hopelessly and I did not vote for slavery and rebellion, but against naturally inferior, could see the readiness with which Abolitionism." "So, you regard Abolitionism as a these children, so long oppressed and deprived of every greater crime against God and man than slavery?"
I said. "I thought so when I voted for Denison,"
said he. "And you voted to perpetuate all the crimes
tation—who take lessons in the evenings. It will and pollutions of slavery-to eternize 'the sum of all amuse you to know that one of them-our man-ofvillany,' in order to defeat Grow and the Abolitionists, all-work—is named Cupid. (Venuses and Cupids are who are seeking to free the slaves—to vindicate the self-ovident truth that all are created equally free—and the golden rule, "Do as you would be done by." Yes, (said he,) I did vote for slavery, and all the at the alphabet. One of my people-Harry-is a crimes and villanies it contains, to defeat the Abolition- scholar to be proud of. He makes most wonderful iats, because I consider them greater criminals before improvement. I never saw any one so determined God than slaveholders." "If you were a slave, and to learn. I enjoy having him and Cupid talk about your wife and children, would you so regard them ?" the time that the rebels had to flee from this place. lasked. He was dumb. "Would you not welcome The remembrance of it is evidently a source of the Abolitionism as your only salvation?" I asked. "I most exquisite happiness and amusement. There are suppose I should," said he. "What you denounce as several families living here, and it is very pleasant to villany, when done to you, you know is villany when visit their cabins, and talk with them. They are Emancipation party in the United States, in their most you do it to others. You are, according to your own very happy now. They never weary of contrasting owing, a self-convicted, Democratic villain, and accord- their present with ing to your own showing, not mine, you ought to be work for the Government now, and receive wages and

Democratic allies of slavery and rebellion in Pennsyl- would write a little Christmas hymn for our children vania. New York, and Ohio. One thing is well known, to sing. I want to have a kind of festival for them that Seymour, Wood, Rynders, Hughes & Co. were on Christmas, if we can. The children have just in close communication with McClellan before and after the battle of Antietam, up to his removal; and in keeping the army from pursuing the retreating rebels, he acted by the advice of the above named lead- greatest enthusiasm. I wish you could hear them. ers of Democracy,—and all done that the Democrats, who were inclined to sustain the victorious Administration, might be brought back to the party when they saw that the Administration gained nothing by that battle. McClellan remained long enough to insure triumph to the Democratic allies of the South at the polls, and that was all he or they cared for. But no matter who triumphs, the Proclamation is doing its work on the minds of the slaves. Their freedom is the

one thing needful. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

BEAUFORT, S. O. owing letter is from a young colored lady

of Philadelphia, now a teacher of the freed people

of Beaufort. The writer is a graduate of the State Normal

School in Salem, Mass., and a grand-daughter of the late venerable James Forten, of Philadelphia, whose name is not unfamiliarly associated with those North, provided he could be his own man at the South. whose name is not unfamiliarly associated with those of Benjamin Franklin and Rush, of the old Revolu-

St. Helena's Island, Brauport, S. C., CARLANDS, Nov. 20, 1862.

MY DEAR FRIEND: You will doubtless be surprised to receive from me a letter dated from South Carolina. I cannot tell you how glad I am to be here. I have not met one who knew his letters, though all My coming, at the last, was very unexpected. I did not know until the day before we were to sail that there was a certainty of my coming. There was a good opportunity for me to go, in case of an elderly gentleman, been here. They are very polite, frequently setting a friend who, with his daughter, was coming to open a good example to the white boors who mock them a store for the freed peope on the island. I left Phila- It is probable that I have seen rather a better class of delphia on the 24th of October, and arrived here on the 28th. We were in a severe storm, which I enjoyed very much. But I did not enjoy the constant rock- here at Newbern can take care of themselves perfect ing which the good ship "United States" gave us, ly well. One in particular I saw last night. even when the sea was calm. I understood perfectly well-dressed, intelligent, handsome, with splendid what it was to be "rocked in the cradle of the deep." It is only in a propeller, I am told, that one is so thoroughly tossed. St. Helena's Island, on which I obliged. Cheers three for the old Bay State! Sumam, is about six miles from the main land of Beau- ner's return is secured of course. What a delegation fort. I must tell you that we were rowed hither from from New York! Beaufort by a crew of negro boatmen, and that they sung for us several of their own beautiful songs.

FRATERNITY LECTURE. The tenth lecture of the There is a peculiar wildness and solemnity about them which cannot be described, and the people accompany the singing with a singular swaying motion of the body, which seems to make it more effective. How much I enjoyed that row in the beautiful, brilliant southern sunset, with no sounds to be heard but the criminal success of Mr. Seward, (whose removal the musical murmur of the water, and the wonderful-ly rich, clear tones of the singers! But all the time structing and postponing emancipation. If the clear tones of the singers! But all the time I did not realize that I was actually in South Carolina! And indeed I believe I do not quite realize it now. But we were far from feeling fear,—we were in a very excited, jubilant state of mind, and sang the John Brown song with spirit, as we drove through the pines will be thronged to overflowing.

mental affairs, as a matter of justice to the slave. I have not been here long, I have seen and talked with But, I welcome it as a war measure. I sympathize many of the people—the negroe's here seem to be, for with its object, so far as it goes—only wishing it had the most part, an honest, industrious, and sensible swept slavery all away, avowedly, as it certainly will do in fact, if executed at all. The slaves of rebels, once freed, the slaves of loyalists will not long stay behind in chains.

It matters little what England, France, or the

can slaves thus to assert and defend theirs. Such is this, and in ivy, which creeps about the ground and fast becoming the faith of the North-as I read the under the houses. I send you some of this English ivy, which has found a home in the rebellious little

rations in return. I am very happy here, but wish I Such is the spirit that has given triumph to the was able to do a great deal more. I wish some one

LETTER FROM NEWBERN.

The following extracts from a letter, written by a private in Co. F, of the 44th Massachusetts Regiment, shortly after the return of Foster's expedition, may interest some readers of the Liberator .- C. K. W.

NEWBERN, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1862. DEAR MOTHER,-I wrote you day before yesterday a hasty sketch of our dash. The 44th has made its LETTER FROM ST. HELENA'S ISLAND, praise both of officers and men of the old regiments, who say they have never had more fatiguing or longer marches. The mud was terrible, and to climb a clay hill, having to pull quite hard to raise your foot, was trying.

Three fourths of the negroes now in the eastern They all seem less dull than I expected to find them as a class, and some are surprisingly intelligent. It is an indispensable acquirement of darkie boys to know how to dance. For music, one darkie drums on a tin pan, or claps his knees with his hands, and one or two

MEETING AT WORDESTER.

A quarterly meeting of the Worcester County (South Division) Anti-Slavery Society was held at Vashburn Hall, in Worcester, on Sunday, 7th inst. The sudden inclemency of the weather, together with the fact of the presence of Dr. Geo. B. Cheever of New York, to speak on the Anti-Slavery question in one of the city churches, gave us a smaller attendance than usual, although it was quite respectable in

umbers, and attentive and interested in character. Beyond the time spent in the necessary business of he meeting, and the discussion of some points of diference in relation to the position the Society should stand in towards the government in this crisis, and what form of expression should be given to that posiion in our Resolutions, the time was mainly yielded on the address of Theodore D. Weld, which was di-

rided between the afternoon and evening sessions.

The address of Mr. Weld upon "The Conspirators neir False Issues and Lying Pretences," was one of pasterly ability, elegant in its diction, exhaustive in ts argument, massive in its logic, at times poetic and up a long array of facts, and detail of issues of past terest, yet the great power evinced in argument, and the beauty of delivery, enchained his bearers in rap and undivided attention

So much interest was felt by the meeting in his adresses, that the Society voted to instruct their Secretary to extend to Mr. Weld their thanks for favoring them with it, and invite him to address us at some this (FRIDAY) evening, at 7 o'clock. iture time under more favorable circumstances for

a large audience.

The Business Committee, consisting of Parker Pillsbury, Samuel May, Jr., Theodore D. Weld, Stephen S. Foster, Lewis Ford and Sarah E. Wall, reported the following series of resolutions, viz. :

1. Resolved, That the fundamental principle of the Anti-Slavery enterprise is, that colored men are equal to other men in their creation, and in their right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

2. Resolved, That our belief is still, as it ever has been, that immediate and unconditional emancipation is the right of every slave, and the duty of every slave, larger without endought of the one or com-

slaveholder, without colonization of the one, or com-pensation to the other; and alike irrespective of all uestions of pecuniary profit, political expediency, or ilitary necessity.
3. Resolved. That in this crisis-hour of our nation.

3. Resolved, That in this crisis-hour of our national existence, when political integrity is so largely displaced by unblushing profligacy, and the religious faith treads so hard on downright atheism, it becomes us, with most unwavering constancy and unshaken fidelity, to hold fast to our original doctrines and demands, not only as the right of the slave, but also as the only possible ground of hope for the salvation of the pation itself.

the nation itself.

4. Resolved, That the present destructive and desolating war is but the waking of that Divine Justice, which Jefferson, long ago, declared "cannot sleep forever"; and any attempt to arrest it, by temporary expedients, which leave a single slave on the soil, or the principle of slavery progradicated seed to work the progradicated seed to be seen to be supported to the progradicated seed to be seen to be supported to the progradicated seed to the progradicated seed to be supported to the progradicated seed to the progradicated seed to be supported to the progradicated seed to the progradicated seed to be supported to the progradicated seed to the p principle of slavery uneradicated, root as well as branch, will but provoke still further that now roused and righteous indignation, and ensure a more fearful overthrow, when at length its appointed hour shall 5. Resolved, That Presidential Proclamations to the

people, or Messages to Congress, however loud or long or labored, until they are founded on Justice and Humanity,—until they recognize the slave as a man, with equal and inalienable rights of his own, and not as a equat and manenable rights of his own, and not as a mere convenience, or nuisance, to be saved or sacrificed, as the fortunes of war, or the needs, inclinations or prejudices of the white race may require or desire,—are as unworthy of respect as they are devoid of the means and assurances of national salvation.

6. Resolved, That to embarrass the question of the proposition with proposition of componing the proposition with proposition with proposition of the proposition of the proposition with proposition of the propo

6. Resolved, That to embarrass the question of Immediate Emancipation with proposals of compensation or colonization, is both inexpedient and immoral; as the former is only bribing thieves and robbers into better outward behavior, without any real repentance, and the latter is but pandering to that vile and vulgar prejudice against complexion, which constitutes the main underpinning stone of slavery itself; and neither has any necessary connexion with the command, old as oppression, lasting as eternity, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."
7. Resolved, therefore, That the mission of this 7. Resolved, therefore, That the mission of this Society is not accomplished; nor its position or action essentially changed toward the government; nor can be, till slavery, and the spirit of slavery, burning and raging in the popular heart against colored humanity, shall be wholly exorcised from it.

The resolutions were adopted seriatim, unaniously and without much discussion, save upon the last of the series, and this discussion arose upon the presentation, by Mr. Pillsbury, at the opening of the when he was struck with apoplexy, which in tantly terevening session, of another resolution, which he proof the series reported by the Committee;—the new a philanthropist, for moral intrepidity and rare indepenresolution, in substance affirming it to be our duty to dence as a reformer, for all those traits becoming a perfect maintain our old position and testimony towards the

corporating into the last of the series the substance sideration, but ever believing that of the controverted point; when the resolution, as amended, was passed with hardly a dissent.

JOSIAH HENSHAW, President. JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, Sec'y.

THE MESSAGE.

We are not satisfied with the President's Message. Events have cornered him, and he has had recourse, feel that a pillar of strength has fallen, and are

thirty-seven years—for escape.

He does not touch upon the political representation of slawith his confession, that slavery is the cause of the race, in justice and benevolence, in love of right and absorption and that slavery must be killed, in order that lib-horrence of wrong, in the highest virtues and the noblest erty may live.

The attempt made in this Message to stave off the ettlement of the matter for thirty-seven years, and that, too, after so much life and money has been wasted, placed in relation with the President's antecedents, with his avowed determination to bring back the old guarantee of slave political power under the Constitution, with his repeated statements that he was responsible for McClellan's doings, with his condemnation of mies of the Confederates, and who desired to show it

mighty chorus of their voices would be raised now, which could not be heard after twenty years, against procrastination and compromise.

Are the education, the natural increase, the moral and religious growth of these slaves nothing? Is the carrying about this cancer upon the body-politic, covered only with a plaster of gradual emancipation, for thirty-seven years, going to cure it, which can only be extirpated by the extreme treatment of the knife and cautery?

Here is a commander-in-chief of a mighty army, and of a mightier nation, who, under the exigencies of the times, has declared martial law. A struggle for life or death is upon him and his people. He is told to put down the cause of this struggle at any cost, and twenty millions of people will uphold him. So he shuffles, spits, says it is "a big job," and invites the enemy to put down the cause in thirty-seven years—and he will pay for it to the extent of his ability!

Talk is great, but silence would be greater.

SMALL TALK.

FRATERNITY LECTURES. FIFTH COURSE.

The public of Boston and vicinity are respectfully informed that the Firm Course or Lectures under the auspices of the Fraternity of the Twenty-Eighth Congregaand Society will be continued on

TUESDAY EVENING, December 16, 1862. at TREMONT TEMPLE, when an address will be made by

HENRY WARD BEECHER. To be followed on successive Tuesday evenings by lec-tures from the following persons:-

December 23 .- JACOB M. MANNING. " 30 .- GEORGE WM. CURTIS

Rev. R. C. Waterston.

BOSTON FUGITIVE AID SOCIETY.

THE FUGITIVE AID SOCIETY of Boston have argument, massive in its logic, at times poetic and officied an arrangement with Mrs. Logice DeMostle, the oblime in its rhetoric, and eloquent in its delivery. wherever the benevolent may be willing to assist, for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of the freedmen or contrabands" of Washington.

SARAH A. L. MARTIN, 26 Myrtle St.,

President of the Funtive Aid Society.

LECTURES BY THEODORE D. WELD. - Mr. WELD will give an address at MANCHESTER, (Mass.,)

He will also attend and address meetings, in connexion with PARKER PILLSBURY, through the day and evening of Sunday next, 14th inst., in Century Chapel, at ESSEX, commencing in the morning at 10 o'clock.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County Anti-LAVERY SOCIETY will be held at DANVERS, commencing Saturday evening, Dec. 20th, and continuing the next day, Sunday, 21st.

THEODORE D. WELD and PARKER PILLSBURY will be present on the occasion; and it is hoped that many other earnest friends of the slave will be there, and bear their testimony. RICHARD PLUMER, President. MARGARET E. BENNETT, Secretary.

ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the American nd Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies, will lecture as

follows :-Rochester, Sunday,

ANNA E. DICKINSON will speak at HOPEDALE n Sunday next, December 14th ; and in MILFORD, on the WM. WELLS BROWN will speak at the Bethesda

Baptist Church, JERSEY CITY, N. J., on Sunday even-ing, December 14th, to commence at 7 o'clock. Members and friends of the Massachusetts Anti-Sla ery Society, who are indebted for Pledges made to the Society in January last, or previously to that time, are requested to pay the same as early as practicable, either to

the Treasurer, EDMUND JACKSON, or at the Society's office,

221 Washington Street. The very valuable and still timely tract, by Mrs. Maria Child, entitled "The Right Way the Safe Way, proved by Emancipation in the British West Indies, and elsewhere," (108 pages,) will be sent by mail to any perage stamps. Address SAMUEL MAY, Jr. 221 Washington St.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed or 95 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Particular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. References .- Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

DIED-In this city, on Monday last, 8th inst., very suddenly, Andrew Robeson, Esq., of New Bedford, aged 74

Mr. Robeson had just entered the car to proceed to Jaed to have placed in order between the 6th and 7th enterprise and usefulness as a citizen, for noble liberality as government, as it had made no such change as to engovernment, as it had made no such change as to entitle it to our support.

This position being strongly dissented from by one of our oldest and most devoted members, after some discussion between him and some others who were not prepared to go over to the government, or allow the Society, by a negative testimony, even to be turned over to it as it now stands, the matter was finally adjusted by dropping the new resolution, and briefly adjusted by dropping the last of the series the substance sideration, but ever holieving that

"He's a slave who dare not be In the right with two or three"—

yes, in the right, though standing alone in the midst of a perverse generation. Among the earliest to esponse the hated but divinely blessed cause of the oppressed in our land, he was ever ready to aid it by his purse, his testimony, and his example. An honored officer of the American and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies, for many years, we frest, to a walking backwards proclamation, and then, of a great bereavement. He stood high on our list of perto a foxy subterfuge message, with emancipation in sonal friends, and his memory will be gratefully and miringly cherished to the end of life. His religion found neither strength nor solace in creeds or ceremonies, in time the does not touch upon the positions are lame and impotent, when put in connexion the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of the human fruits .- [Ed. Lab.

On Monday morning, November 3d, at the residence of her parents, Penmaen, Clermont Co., Ohio, Anna P. Dox-Aldson, aged 23 years, second daughter of Thomas and Susanna E. Donaldson. Her disease was pulmonary con-gumption. She had been declining in health for about two years, suffering, most of the time, great debility, and oc-casionally severe pain, all of which she endured with the Hunter, Fremont, and all who have been sincere ene-mies of the Confederates, and who desired to show it mies of the Confederates, and who desired to show it by acts, not words, does not show honesty and sin-of her Savior, who, she said, was her only hope and trust. by acts, not words, does not show honesty and sincerity of purpose. His purpose is most evidently, not to strike the cause of the war a deadly blow upon the head, thus killing it at once, but, by glancing side blows, to allow it longer life.

Is there no reason for this? The monster is many-headed, and "there is luck in leisure."

There is no reason to change former opinions—that President Lincoln will not, if he can possibly help it, the substantial properties of the suffering solutions, to destroy always.

President Lincoln will not, if he can possibly help it, be an instrument to destroy slavery.

There is no possible excuse for not doing that better now, than can be done thirty-seven years hence. If slavery is death to liberty, the slaves certainly have a voice as to the settlement of the question; and a mighty chorus of their voices would be raised now, of study in the "Western Female Seminary," at Oxford, which could not be heard after twenty years, against with homer in the month of July. 1859.

To the Honorable, the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, next to be holden at Dedham, within and for the County of Norfolk, on the third Tuesday of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

County of Norfolk, on the third Tuesday of February,
A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

RESPECTFULLY represents Cornelis James, of Wrontham, in said County of Norfolk, that she married
Thomas K. James, at Providence, in the State of Rhode
Island and Providence Plantations, on the twenty-sighth
day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-nine; that
her maiden name was Cornelia Inylor; that she and her
said husband, from said twenty-eighth day of July, A. D.
eighteen and forty-nine, afterwards, lived together as hushand and wife, at Wrentham aforesaid, until the eighth day
of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-five; that
on said eighth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred
and fifty-five, said Thomas K. James separated himself from
her, his said wife, and has not since lived with her; that
she has at all times been faithful to her marriage obligations; that on, or about, the first day of February, A. D.
eighteen hundred and fifty-six, said Thomas K. James wilfully and utterly deserted her, his said wife, without her
consent; that said desertion has continued uninterruptedly from that time until the time of the filing of this libel.
And your libellant further represents that seid Thomas K.
James now resides in or near Rochester, in the State of
New York.

New York.

Wherefore your libeliant prays a divorce from the bonds of matrimony between her and her said husband be decreed to her by this Court; that suitable alimony may be decreed to be paid her by her said husband, at such times as to this Court shall seem proper; that she may be allowed to resume her maiden name; and that such other and further order and decree may be passed by this Court, as justice may require.

OURNELIA JAMES.

Commonwealth of Massachu

Commonocalth of Massachuseits.

Suprecle, ss.

At Chambers in Boston, Dec. 6, 1862. 5

On the foregoing libel, it is ordered, that the libellant give a notice to the said Thomas K. James, to appear before the Justices of this Court next to be holden at Bedham, within and for the County of Norfolk, on the third Tuesday of February next, by publishing an attested copy of said libel and of this order therono more a week, three weeks successively, in the Boston Liberator, a newspaper printed in said Boston, the last publication to be thirty days, at least, before said third Tuesday of February next; also by depositing in the Post Office, postage prepaid, a copy of said libel and order, enclosed, directed to the said Thomas K. James at Rochester, in the State of New York, thirty days, at least, before said third Tuesday of February next, and making affidavit that this part of the order has been complied with; that the said Thomas K. James may then and there shew cause why the prayer of said libel should not be granted.

By the order of George T. Bigelow, Esq., Chief Justice should not be granted.

By the order of George T. Bigelow, Esq., Chief Justice of said Court,

GEO. C. WILDE, Clerk.

f said Court,

A true copy of said libel, and of the order thereon,

Attest, GEO. C. WILDE, Clerk. dec12-3w

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

THE RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION.

BY M. AUGUSTIN COCHIN.

Translated by Miss Mary L. Booth, translator of M. Gasparin's Works on America.

M. COCHIN is an ex-maire and municipal councillor of the city of Paris. He has had great advantages both public and private documents; or research among both public and private documents; and has devoted his life to the subject on which his forthcoming volume treats. He recently received the order of knighthood from the Pope, in acknowledgment of the ability displayed in this book; to which also was recently awarded the first prize of three thousand francs by the

rench Academy.

So lie a is positively known of the economical and social result:

in those countries where it has taken place, at the avortance of this volume to the people of the United States, the present crisis, can hardly

be overestimated.

It was writter at the suggestion of the learned Count Montalember; is based entirely on official reports; and its statements, which comprehend every form of the question, are fully reliable.

Of the style and attractiveness of the book, the follow-Of the style and attractiveness of the book, the following extract from a notice of the French edition, in the Christian Examiner, may testify. It is pronounced, "among the most remarkable, fascinating, and timely books of the year. It is, at once, cautious and eloquent, candid and enthusiastic; as sagacious as De Tocqueville's work on America; and as ardent as Victor Hugo's Legend of the Ages. It is scientific in its arrangement, accurate in its display of facts, logical in its reasoning, and clear in its conclusions." 12mo. Sent FREE BY HAIL, on receipt of the price,-\$1.50.

ALSO, THE REJECTED STORE; or, Insurrection vs. Resurrection in America. By a Native of Virginia. 12mo. Cloth, 50

cents.

"This remarkable book," says the Christian Examiner, "discusses the question of Emancipation as the result of the war, with a depth of conviction, a boldness of utterance, cogeney of argument, wealth of illustration, and withal a keenness of satire and a fervid eloquence, which insure readers for the book."

Another critic remarks: "This eloquent, argumentative, electric work is instinct with the passion of the South and the reason of the North."

The Independent opens its criticism with the significance of the North."

on of the North."

Independent opens its criticism with the significant

"tiave we an American Carlyle?"

THE TRUE STORY OF THE BARONS OF THE SOUTH; OF, The Rationale of the American Conflict. By Rev. E. W. REYNOLDS, author of "Records of Bubbleton Parish." With Introduction by Rev. S. J. May. 12mo. 75 ets.

WALKER, WISE & CO., 245 Washington Street, Boston.

THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES

THE BLACK MAN, His Antecedents, His Genius, and His Achievements, with Biographical Sketches of Fifty Distinguished Individuals of the Race.

BY WILLIAM WELLS BROWN. The work will contain about 300 pa, es, printed on good paper, and bound in muslim. Price \$1. It will be published on Monday, Dec. 1st, by THOLIAS HAMILTON, 48 Beckman Street, N. Y., and R. F. WALLGUT, 221 Washington Street, Boston; and to be had of all book.

sellers.

Owing to the increased number of pages of the work, and the advance in the cost of paper, the price will be \$1, (as above stated,) instead of 75 cents, as at first announced.

A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE \$50 to \$100

PER MONTH, AND EXPENSES.

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PPOSITE BOSTON THEATRE, BOSTON. Furs preserved during the sammer.



154 Washington St., 5 doors South of Milk St.

and and fire in the coolest manner imaginable. In me of them acted like veterans.

WILLIAM BUDD.

Acting Lieutenant, Commanding Pan
To the Rev. M. FRENCH, Chaplain U. S. A.

On reaching his ship, Capt. Budd led

picket stations, particularly the latter

contrabands, wounded mortally, as a

a slave for attempting to make his escu on board Sam Miller, a former slave

had been the owner of several of

the first place, a magazine was

ceived over three hundred lashes for ref form on a few of his fellows who had es

The troops landed in these places under the

the latter was a strong force; but the shell too much for them. The sun had gone dow the troops landed, and the enemy had the she

cabins, out-houses, and finally the splendidly furnismansion of Col. B., sparing only his smooth

All this work was done in the very fire

eyes of the enemy, and yet such was their ten black men armed, that they dare not make

tack. The men all reached the steamer

indeed did they seem anxious to do so.

heart. It was truty surprising to see how me and expeditiously they could land; after leap from the small boats into water knee-deep, climbing up the banks, they would rush into woods as fearlessly as a dog after a fox. They perfectly at home, scouting in the woods, and an awful terror, as we had reason to know, in

On passing among the men as we were least the scenes of action, I inquired if they had go

, massa, we have grown three inches." I feel a heap more of a man."

With the lurid flames still lighting

moon before them, they formed a circle of lower deck, around the hatchway leading

roclamation by all in bonds, and for the

the war and slavery, were seldom, if ever, heard fore. About one hour was spent in singing

Those waters surely never echoed with

we could almost hear the angels chanting one the old song of Judea, "Glory to God in the le est; and on earth peace, good will to men."

We refer again to Colonel Beard's report.

" The colored men fought with astonishing co

Our steamer left Beaufort without a soldier

to fight for the freedom of others. The t

made thirteen landings on the main between nandina and Fort Pulaski, destroying nine

nandina and Fort Pulaski, destroying sine salt works, together with some \$20,000 wo salt, corn, rice, horses, &c., which could brought away. About seventy slaves were from their rebel masters, while our steamers to back the sears of one hundred and fifty of them's balls. The men entered Beaufort singit. John Brown song more heartily, I venture than it was ever sung before. The negoes think they will be ready, when the brigade in pletted, to take the job of putting down the religious than the search of the pletted of the pletted of the search of the search

pleted, to take the job of putting down the

the North will say of it, we cannot tell. with two regrets-first, that we found,

ship, and sea sick.

General Saxton pronounced the expedition of success; but what the rebels and the pe

turn, that our commander. General Mitchel.

inished his work on earth and gone home to heave

Lewis's Normal Institute

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No. 20 ESSEX STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

[Incorporated in 1861.]

THIS Institution is a pioneer in a new produce and marking

I dies and gentlemen of enterprise and indus-find in this field health, usefulness, and large profit eminent medical men teach in the departments of

my, Physiology and Hygiene. Prof. Leonard large of Elecution; Dr. Dio Lewis of Practical Gymnathe Movement Cure. The course continues ten Tickets \$75. Matriculation \$5. Diploms \$10.

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For a full circular, address Dr. Dio Lewis, Box 12, Box

Dr. Lewis has solved the problem; he has market of the way. Many eminent teachers are pursuing it will the most excellent results. We recognize the delt for Dr. Lewis; he has done us teachers and our pupils and amount of good.—D. B. Hagar, Pres. of the America le

I am now satisfied that Dr. Lewis has found the true st

and every thing since then has only confirmed my confirmed in his ability to superintend the work.— $R\alpha$. I

Henceforth we shall delight to think of Dr. Levis a

I rejoice, Mr. President, that the Normal Institute

entific process for physical development. It is lege to welcome Dr. Lewis at his very first

Kirk, at the first Commencement of the Institut

turn to him for sympathy and encouragement ures, and shall love to bring our success

belonging more to him than to oursel edictory at the first Graduating Class.

-FOR-

and second, that we have been obliged to write imperfect account en route for Washington, on be

fighting colored men, some of whom dro hoe, took a musket, and were at once sold

region behind, and the bright rays

during the day, and on bended knee up sincere and heartfelt thanksgiving God for the mercies of the day, prayers for the President, for the

the rebels, rescue their friends, and

wed to take any artic

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WASHINGTO

ROBERT F. W.

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WM. LLOYD G

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EVERY I

THE RESCUE OF JERRY. " Jerry," arrested under the Fugitive Slave Law, October 1st, 1852,—on which day the County Agricultural Fair, and also an Anti-Slavery Convention, were held at Syracuse,—was on the same day rescued, and set at liberty by the people.

It was an event not merely of local but of national is tance, and will forever redound to the honor of our city and country. The following, from one who son parts the favor of the Muses, is in commemoration of it Beneath a bright October sun, Had come from far and wide,

Old Onondaga's pride. The ploughman from the field was there, The thresher from his floor. Closed was the smithy door.

From farm and factory, forge and field, Where speeds the plow, or plies the loom. Or clacks the busy mill; From where upon her many hills Or where from sunken shaft beneath Her briny treasures pour ; From busy mart, where thriving trade Its generous profits yield, Whence labor drives afield. Come up to-day, in peaceful show Strong for the True and Right, The People in their majesty, Free labor holds her festival, Where he is honored most, Who honors her in heart and hand—

Free labor holds her festival. Her gala day has come, And thanks from grateful hearts go up, With songs of harvest home. bundance crowns a year of toil, And Plenty, from her horn, Her wine, and oil, and corn. But, hark ! what sound is that which breaks ordant on the ear? This day of all the year? Can here, within this Northern land,

This land which freedom gave, Be found a dastard wretch so mean. That he would hunt a slave? Take on his soul the damning curse, Unleash the yelping pack Of bloodhounds snuffing human prey To follow on the track? Too true, alas ! for see, in chains A trembling captive stands, The fetters on his swollen limbs.

The cords upon his hands ! Is written wan despair, While heartfelt groans his heaving breast Sends out upon the air. The fear of Federal power prevails, The shameful bribe has won, The threat of Webster is fulfilled, No ! not yet done, not yet fulfilled. Not yet th' exultant yell Peals through the vaulted arch of Heaven, "The banner cry of Hell." No hunting-ground for slaves is this,-And murmurs deep and loud

Stout hearts and hands unite To help a brother in his need, 'Gainst Wrong to shield the Right. The bleed-red hand of Power has lost The terror it inspired. The People Liberty have crowned ! With freedom they are fired ! Till like the angry sea, whose waves They dash against his prison walls.

Denote the coming storm, which swells,

As swells the gathering crowd;

Break down his prison door, Strike off the fetters from his limbs, The cords which bind his hands,— The rescued JEBRY stands ! But Right shall follow in their path, As follows night the day. God speed the Right! O haste the day When everywhere shall ran The precepts of thy Truth and Love, The Gospel of the Son : A brother he shall see

And all shall in the Royal Law Then the bright Sun, upon a world, Which Jesus died to save, Shall rise upon no bondman And shall set upon no slave."

THE FISHERMAN OF BEAUFORT.

BY MRS. PRANCES D. GAGE.

The tide comes up, and the tide goes down, And still the fisherman's boat, At early dawn, and at evening shade, Is ever and ever affoat. His net goes down, and his net comes up, And we hear his song of glee, "De fishes dey hates de old slave nets, But comes to de nots of de free."

The tide comes up, and the tide goes down, Is picking away, in the slimy sands, In the sands of de long ago. But now if an empty hand he bears, He shudders no more with fear, There's no stretching-board for the aching bones, And no lash of the overseer.

The tide comes up, and the tide goes down, And ever I hear a song,
As the meaning winds, through the mess-hung caks, Sweep surging over along,
"Oh! massa, white man help de slave, Eber dev'll work, with de hard worn hand, Ef ell gib em de work to do."

The tide comes up, and the tide goes down But it bides no tyrant's word, As it chants unceasing the anthem grand Of its freedom to the Lord. The fisherman floating on its breas Has caught up the key-note true,
'De sea works, massa, for't sef and God,
And so must de brack man too."

Dem gib him de work, and gib him de pay, For de children and wife him love, and de yam shall grow, and de cotton shall blow And him nebber, nebber rove; eaufort, S. C., Oct. 21, 1862.

A REFLECTION. Still doth the coward heart complain; The hour may come, and come in vain; The branch which withered lies and dead rue !--yet how little thou canst tell ow much in thee is ill or well ! Nor for thy neighbor nor for thee, Be sure, was life designed to be A draught of dull complacency.

The Liberator.

LETTER FROM PARKER PILLSBURY.

CONCORD, (N. H.,) Dec. 1, 1862. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON,-The mystic utterar Ye must be born again," has a meaning too deep for the schools in theology, and too important to be wasted Rather is not the North the fellow-sinner of the South

Whatever was born radically wrong in the first place, must be born again to survive, or to accomplish its purpose; if to survive be its law, or if by existence of sinners," as the years have sped on? it have any important purpose to subserve. A theological dogma is, that all the human race descended "fruits meet for repentance," as the only way of esfrom Adam, and are born dead-that is, "dead in cape from penalties ever deserved and always impend

But the Church applies the statement only to individuals. Where is the Messiah who shall say to nations, born wrong, "Ye must be born again"? Is hitherto, nations may be said to have been as good as our guilt has been festering like electricity in tropical still-born. At any rate, none of them have had, or skies; and now the thunder-bolts are descending seem destined to have, eternal or continuous life. "red with uncommon wrath," and no thatched roofs seem destined to have, eternal or continuous life.

Some canker or consumption wastes them away, until of "military necessity," no pious lightning rode of almost every mountain peak is the grave-stone of a "prayer and fasting," will avail to shield us, until we

That our government must be born again, or soon die, is as certain as that it was ever born. Slavery, fiery judgments. Somebody says, "One act of justhe most vile and cruel, was in many of the States, tice is worth seventy years of prayer." and in the hearts of multitudes of the men who made the government. Some people believe, to this day, than seventy years of sin, while we may? Well did that it was purposely and deliberately incorporated into the Constitution itself. Washington, and all the Presidents since, seem to have thus held, and have conducted their administrations accordingly. Most of the nation has so believed, and has elected its Presidents to do that very thing. President Lincoln still adheres to that doctrine as firmly as though it constituted the very "perseverance of the saints."

One thing is certain: the Constitution did not give freedom to the half million slaves it found on going into effect. The Revolutionary War did not break their chains. It released white men, strong Saxon men, from foreign despots and their power and sway. but it did not make free the weak, black, helpless slaves,-not even those who aided these Saxons in their bloody achievements! Neither did the adoption

Slavery, in some way, was and is, and is to be, unless the nation itself die or be "born again"! In the parchment Constitution it may be, or may not be. That matters little. In the constitution of the people themselves, "on the fleshy tables of their heart." is its law written, as with iron pen, and there is the central point and power of the evil.

earlier Pharisec, when uttered by him who "spake as into the eternities,—if, at that last hour of Preside never man spake." We, too, "must be born again," or we cannot see the kingdom of Liberty, the kingdom of Salvation; in a word, "the kingdom of God." We surely were badly born at first. The scrofula of slavery tainted our blood. Our Puritan ancestry fled from persecution to invent new and sublimer tortures for their victims here in the new world. Our Revolutionary Fathers wrote ably, fought bravely, died nobly for freedom, but left us a legacy of slavery, constitutional or otherwise, more tyrannical, more terrible, than had ever scourged humanity before. Sheathing the sword of revolution in victory, they drew the cart-whip as the sceptre of a new power, undiscovered and unheard of before in the audacity of its extent, as well as cruelty of its exercise; and the shrieks and wailings of its victims are still resound

ing along the ages. Thus are we descended; so were we born. And we have not been born again. Not yet. We do not believe in the "new birth." An excellent gentieman in New York wrote a very valuable work last spring, entitled the "Birth and Death of Nations," (I wish a million copies of it could have been circulated,) but who shall write or preach the New Birth and renewed Life of nations ?- at least, of this nation ? For, until the doctrine is proclaimed, accepted, and made the vital and animating spirit of our religion, and politics, and war, we cannot be saved by all the armies on

To this hour, as a government, the North has not turned its face in the direction of success. It has got no farther than had "Dr. South-Side Adams," when he so impiously and atheistically declared, "While it [the Federal Constitution | remains, all our appeals to ing in armies, in chariots and horsemen; and our success, hitherto, has been such as the gods to whom we natural state of society, that bane of all that is "lovehave prayed ever give. We have not yet discovered ly and of good report," sweeps away our hope of col in our terrible visitation, the hand of a righteous and avenging God. Nor have we even acted wisely under the most selfish considerations of the "lower law"—
if a lower law there be. Alexander told Bonaparte, If you come into my country with a small army, I cost now exacted, is the thought alone demanding the shall destroy you; if you come with a large one, you shall destroy yourselves." He went with a large one, and the very "stars in their courses" fought against him. The tragedy of Sennacherib was trebled in him and his hosts, and with terrors tenfold multiplied and

We, too, mass our brave young men in vast armies but so far, as well without head as heart, and, of

moving in the direction towards it. Religiously viewed, we are following blind, blank atheism. God, Justice, Humanity, Right, are not in all the thought, deed or purpose of the Government. This war is carnage and blood. "None," he says, "but a coward justice at last getting executed. The justice of that God before whom Jefferson and devils once trembled. but whose very name to-day is unheard and unknown in our governmental affairs. Well did the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence prophesy that the divine "justice could not sleep forever! And fearful indeed is to be the fulfillment of the pre-

Readily enough do most men acknowledge slavery to be the cause of the war. And what is slavery then? What is it but burning, raging hatred of a whole race of immortal men, consigning them in myriads to weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth, in lakes of flery torment, from generation to thin generation? And who has done it? Where is the until holesale sinner to answer for this stunning, staggering crime? Who has elected presidents and senators, constituted supreme courts, enacted and executed fugitive slave laws, fought bloody wars for slavery, and conducted a government through eighty dreary years, until the balf million slaves at the beginning are now multiplied more than seven-fold, with increase of slave territory in the same proportion? Is the South alone guilty of all this, and is the North wholly

Or who has so interpreted the Bible as to include slavery among God's best besisons to men, hallowed by patriarchal example and prophetic approval? Who bid he, an ambassador of Jesus, the asserter of human has cited the "silence of Christ" as a sanetification of rights for all, need to wait for this terrible baptism of the system, and consecrated fugitive slave laws forever blood, ere he could announce the self-evident truth by apostolic rendition of the slave Onesimus to his master that slavery is from beneath, and liberty from above? the system, and consecrated fugitive slave laws forever and owner, Philemon! Had Andover, and Cambridge, But the Doctor is even now fearful, that should the and New Haven theology aught to do with it? Are President's Proclamation be heeded, and the insurthe hands of Dr. S. S. Adams clean, or the robes of gent States return in time, slavery will be pre-Dr. Lord pure from all this? Are Northern Bible served, and then we must give it its own place in the

and Tract and Missionary Societies clear of all this "blood-guiltiness"?—blood of souls and spirits, as well as bodies of men! Well does the South deserve all she will receive, at the hands of a just God. But does she deserve it at our hand? Have we prerogative and permission to "cast the first stone," to execute the divine vengeance,

"And deal dampation round the land"?

in this focal, congerial accumulation of all the cruelty, crime and sin of all the globes and all the ages, in

asses and sins"-and so "must be born again," to ing where sin is. But repentance is almost an obse get into life and being. Doctrines falser than this are both taught and believed.

"Ing where sin is."

"Ing where include it in his long catalogue of "Lost Arts."

tery of our desolating war. Nature and God are there not a possible truth here also? Historically, now asserting their supremacy. For eighty years, repent and " do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly" fore the God we now defy, even in the midst of his will we not, by that one act of justice, atone for Mr. Lovejoy say, last week, in his Fraternity lecture, "We are in God's hand now, and He will whip until we render justice to the slave and his race. Yes, indeed! we are in the hands of God now, to be scourged until we restore to the slave (from far other than "military necessity") all his long lost rights, and lift him and his race to the level of a commo humanity. In the language of an eloquent Thanksgiving Sermon, the other day, in New York-(not Cheever's nor Beecher's)-" If God is just, so huge s wrong cannot die a natural death. The day of reckoning has come. What we have been hearing for a year is but the rumbling of the world's great clock, before it strikes the hour of God's full time. God has taken this great question out of the hands of States, and statesmen, and politicians. He decrees that it should not be adjusted; and this, because he is just

Nations must remember their sins!"

Many rejoiced at the partial Proclamation looking forward to the new opening year. I, too, tried hard to be glad. A little glad I was. And yet, what was it, what is it, at least on one side, but a solemn pledge to the South of free, full forgiveness, even at tha eleventh hour, only let her then repent? If, as the And so to us as a nation, a government, there is a clock on the last night of this waning year strikes the vital meaning in the words which first amazed that hour of twelve, and knells its sealed-up record away she not, in faith and hope, expect to hear,-nay, may she not claim, as guarantied by the "Proclamation," sure as the very promises of God, the pardoning bene diction, "This night shalt thou be restored to the Para dise of the Union-to the Union as it was! And THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS AND AS IT WAS shall be our covenant forever and ever!!

Blessed be the Lord that he has indeed "taken the work out of the hands of States, and statesmen, and politicians": yea, and of all human hands and power.

and is now executing all his own pleasure! PARKER PILLSBURY

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

I have just finished the perusal of a very able and (pardon the paradox) a very weak sermon, delivered on Thanksgiving day by Rev. George Putnam, D. D. It is always lamentable to think of a good heart and amiable disposition smothered, av. literally made of no account in the great drama of life, by constitution al timidity, or checkmated by wicked and worldly conservative influences. The nobility of soul, manliness which truth and God honor, waits not for dire calamity, and specialities in the workings of Di vine Providence, to wield its power, and avow deep and hidden convictions. It makes the truest use of to-day, leaving the Infinite Mind to work out the con-

"So man's true fame must strike from his own deeds." The Doctor takes his text from Paalma cxxii 6-Pray for the peace of Jerusalem." With concise the present fearful and distracted hour. War, that up the conditions and character of a peace gained at the

In fervid and eloquent strains the Doctor shows that no such price as that demanded by the rebels can be granted. It would be yielding our very nationality, and lying prostrate at the feet of a most contemptible oligarchy. We cannot, he says, purchase peace at such a price. He then quotes the following eloquent demurrer from one of the noblest of modern preachers

but, so far, as well without head as heart, and, of course, without any decisive success. John Brown, with less than twenty-five men, and some of them black, made a conquest of Virginia, and held it till foreign interference rescued it. And his act, at the same time, sent a wave of shuddering panic down to the Gulf of Mexico. Till then, the name of Leonidas and his three hundred stood peerless among the heroes of five-and-twenty centuries.

But John Brown had a purpose, a divine commission, and instinctively the South knew it well. And what we have wanted, these many months past, under even "lower law" considerations, is, not money, but a plan; not men, but a man. But all this is only speaking from the surface, not the centre of things.

We do not achieve success, because we are not yet moving in the direction towards it. Religiously moving in the direction towards it. Religiously in murrer from one of the noblest of modern preachers:

"Carnage is terrible, death and human features obliterated beneath the hoof of the war horse, and recking hospitals, and ruined commerce, and violated houses, and broken hearts—they are all awful. But there is something worse than death, ay, worse than ade decay of enthusiasm and manliness is worse. And it is worse than death, ay, worse than and manier troble beneath the hoof of the war horse, and recking hospitals, and truiced beneath the hoof of the war horse, and recking hospitals, and truiced beneath the hoof of the war horse, and treating hobiterated beneath the hoof of the war horse, and treating hobiterated beneath the hoof of the war horse, and treating hobiterated beneath the hoof of the war horse, and treating hospitals, and ruined commerce, and prefered deen the hoof of the war horse, and treating houses, and broken hearts—they are all awful. But there is something worse than death, ay, worse, and it seems than death, ay, worse than death, ay, worse than death,

Dr. Putnam continues to show that any settlemen of a compromising character would be wholly futile; or a traitor would think for a moment of purchasing such a peace at such a price. Humanity could no welcome it. A Christian cannot pray for it. The angels in heaven could not sing a note of their Bethlehem song to celebrate it. A righteous God could not grant it, except to a debased people, that has bartered away its heritage, and is no longer worthy to

This is good, most excellent. It must find a re sponse in every humane and noble soul. But now the ctor approaches the word he has long shunned and been unwilling to pronounce it. He says:

"I begin to think, or rather I have lately come to think, that we shall have no peace on this continent until slavery is extinct, or has got crippled and put in the way of extinguishment. A year or two ago, it would have been extreme radicalism to assert this. It is not so now; but a sober opinion, not based on the principles of a fanatical philanthropy, but on the palpable facts of the day, and on the exigencies of our civil and military position."

He finds great relief under the term " military ne essity," and can afford boldly to say, that we have two radically opposite and irreconcilable systems of veteran brother in the service of that Master who came to preach deliverance to the captives," avow

body politic. He says: "We shall have to hold and fired coolly and incessantly, till safe on board. ourselves bound by our old compacts, bound to stand by them, and respect them scrupulously." We are bound to do no such wicked and diabolical act. My dear Doctor, is there no such thing as a higher law to the steamer, and one of our Parrots played well its part. It was marvellous that, under so heavy a shower of bullets, not a man was wounded, though many balls were lodged in the steamer and barricades. God? No, Dr. Putnam, you cannot mean all that your language implies. If so, you stand on slippery places. This is not the hour to preach obedience to

can never revive or return in this age of the world.

And then what shall hinder the perpetuity of union an never tends that shall hinder the perpendicular and peace throughout a.' our borders?

If, on the other hand, the slave system should condition the other hand, the slave system should consider the conflict, it can be but for a second to the conflict.

If, on the other hand, the slave system should conquer in this immediate conflict, it can be but for a season. The old issue will be forever presenting itself. The conflict will be renewed from year to year, or from generation to generation, till freedom prevails. The principle of freedom never tires and never surrenders. When defeated and driven back, it rallies again. It agitates till it succeeds. It has the laws of nature on its side, and the deeper and mightier human instincts on its side, and God Almighty on its side; and its final predominance is only a question of time. This nation has postponed the fearful issue as long as it could, and now against our will it is upon side; and its man present the fearful issue as long as it could, and now against our will it is upon us, and will push us till it is decided, and decided aright. Then, and only then, will there be peace. For myself, I believe that we shall not have even a temporary and precarious peace until it is decided, and decided aright. Predictions are idle, yet I cannot but anticipate that a few months will bring the end, or at least show us the beginning of the end, and such an end that this whole continent shall be blessed in it, and universal Humanity rejoice in it.

We cannot to day give thanks for peace; we can we can be still be a sture and conditions of the peace we can be still be a sture and conditions of the peace we can be still be a sture and conditions of the peace we can be still be a sture and conditions of the peace we can be still be a sture and conditions of the peace we can be still be a sture and conditions of the peace we can be still be a sture and conditions of the peace we can be still be a sture and conditions of the peace we can be still be a sture and conditions of the peace we can be still be a sture and conditions of the peace we can be shown as the short, their doubts were dispersed, and they gave us such a bowing welcome as angels would be satisfied with. Some few women were so filled with joy that they ran, leaped, clapped their hands, and cried, Glory to God! glory to God!"

The Darlington rested directly in front of the old planter's door. About eighty men were formed in line of battle in the front yard, and some thirty were employed as scouts. The men were not all landed before the dark subjects of the patriarchal institution were rushing for the boat. It only re-

end that this whole continent shall be blessed in it, and universal Humanity rejoice in it.

We cannot to-day give thanks for peace; we can only study the nature and conditions of the peace we want. We must still labor for it, fight for it, suffer for it, make sacrifices for it, till, through energy and zeal and courage and victory, we win it. Meantime, pray for it. Pray for the peace of Jerusalem—its true, righteous, and enduring peace. Pray for it, and let the people say Amen!" To all this we aid a most hearty assent "The

Lord reigns, let the earth rejoice!" The difficulty all along has been, that while God has intended that, out of the terrible ordeal through which the nation is passing, his people shall go free, man has devised another plan. God cannot be circumvented.

RRAVERY OF COLORED SOLDIERS THEY ARE HIGHLY COMPLIMENTED. dence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

ON BOARD STEAMER FROM FORTRESS MONROE TO BALTIMORE, Nov. 14, 1862.

Events of no ordinary interest have just occurre have been tested, and to their great joy, though not contrary to their own expectations, they have tri-umphed, not only over enemies armed with muskets and swords, but over what the black man dreads

Gen. Saxton, on the 28th of October, sent the captured steamer Darlington, Capt. Crandell, down the coast of Georgia, and to Fernandina, Florida, to obtain recruits for the 1st Regiment South Caro lina Volunteers. Lieut. Col. O. T. Beard, of the 48th New York Volunteers, was given the com-mand of the expedition. In addition to obtaining mand of the expedition. In addition to obtaining recruits, the condition and wants of the recent refugees from slavery along the coast were to be looked into, and, if occasion should offer, it was permitted to "feel the enemy." At St. Simonds, Ga., Capt.

to obtain enlistments. The large church was crowded. After addresses had been made by the writer and Col. Beard, 100 men volunteered at once, and the number soon reached about 125. Such, however, were the demands of Fort Clinch and the Quartermaster's Department for laborers, that Col. Rich,
commanding the Port, consented to only 25 men
leaving. This was a sad disappointment, and one
which some determined not to bear. The 25 men
were carefully selected from among those not employed on the fort or in the Quartermaster's Department, and put on board. Amid the farewells
and benedictions of hundreds of their friends on
shore they took their departure, to prove the truth
or falsity of the charge, "The black man can
never fight." On calling the roll, a few miles from
port, it was found our 25 men had increased to 54. were the demands of Fort Clinch and the Qua

Determined not to be foiled in their purpose of being a soldier, it was found that 30 men had quietly made their way on board just at break of day, and had concealed themselves in the hold of the ship. When asked why they did so, their reply was:

"Oh, we want to fight for our liberty, and for the liberty of our wives and children."

"But would you dare to face your old masters?"

"Oh, yes, yes. Why, we would fight to de death to get our families," was the quick response. No one doubted their sincerity. Muskets were soon in their hands, and no time was lost in drilling them. Our steamer, a very frail one, had been barricaded around the bow and stern, and also provided with two 12-pound Parrot guns. These guns had to be worked by black men, under the direction of the Captain of the steamer. Our fighting men numcard. worked by black men, under the direction of the Captain of the steamer. Our fighting men numbered only about 110, and 50 of them were raw recruits. The expedition was not a very formidable one, still all seemed to have an unusual degree

of confidence as to its success.

What had been done the day previous, and what was accomplished on the day of sailing, is described as follows by Lieut. Col. Beard in his report to Gen.

"On Monday, Nov. 3, with the steamer Darlington, having on board Capt. Trowbridge's company, colored troops (62), I proceeded up Bell River, Florida, drove in the rebel pickets below Cooper's, destroyed their place of rendezvous; thence proceeded and destroyed the salt works, and all the salt, corn and wagons, which we could not carry away, beside killing the horses. Thence we proceeded to Jolly River and destroyed two salt works, with a large amount of salt and corn. Thence proceeded to St. Mary's and brought off two families of contrabands, after driving in the enemy's pickets.

On Tuesday, Nov. 4, proceeded to King's Bay,

On reaching his sing. Capt. Budd led our lt had been agreed, after full consultation subject, that, in our descent down the rive best to burn the buildings of Capt. Hop Col. Brailsford. Both of these places we November 6. The first landing this day was on obey the wicked edict which forbade him to pray to his God? Were the apostles traitors and infidels, because they would obey God rather than man? Am I guantity of rice. The next landing was at Darien, bound to perpetuate the wicked compromises of my dead fathers, and prove doubly false to the living God? No Dr. Putnam von cannot mean all that Lieut. Walker, of Capt. Trowbridge's company, who God? No. Dr. Putnam, you cannot mean all that your language implies. If so, you stand on slippery places. This is not the hour to preach obedience to a compact which breaks every command of God, and

s compact which breaks every command of God, and blushes not to sustain the "sum of all villanies."

But even with this proviso, the Doctor feels the necessity of adding another disclaimer, and one perhaps quite superfluous; and here is the evidence of human weakness. But hear him:—

"I have never been an Abolitionist, in the usual sense of that term. The people of this country, and of the loyal part of it, have not been Abolitionists in the mass. But if now the Almighty Providence itself has become manifestly and actively Abolitionist, we shall have to follow its leadings and fall in with its purposes, whether we intend it or not, or whether we like it or not. Events are stronger than our prejudices or our wishes. God will not be crossed or defeated."

While the Doctor makes this disclaimer for himself, the people may not, as a body, thank him for including the first process. Weeks and months before, some of While the Doctor makes this disclaimer for himself, the people may not, as a body, thank him for including them. But is this an honored sample of courage, to fall in with that which can no longer be resisted? Let us be glad to know that the Doctor has ascertained that God himself is an Abolitionist. "Sweet truth, and easy to repeat"; for as long as time runneth, ever since the "morning stars shouted together for joy," at the world's creation, God has been an Abolitionist. In his very nature he can be nothing else.

The hope of the preacher brightens. With the strength of new light, and the daily conflict of our present civil war, Dr. Putnam sees no longer "through a glass darkly." He thus closes his discourse:—

"It is evident, then, that the question between free and servile labor is now in immediate process of decision; and it can be decided in only one way. If freedom prevails in the present conflict, and slavery is read on prevails in the present conflict, and slavery is read on prevails in the present conflict, and slavery is read on prevails in the present conflict, and slavery is read on prevails in the present conflict, and slavery is read on prevails in the present conflict, and slavery is read on prevails in the present conflict, and slavery is read on the past large and beautiful plantations, were their fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives and children. Weeks and months before, some of the men had left those loved ones, with a promise to the men had left those loved ones, with a promise to the men had left those loved ones, with a promise to the men had left those loved ones, with a promise to the men had left those loved ones, with a promise to the men had left those loved ones, with a promise to the men had left those loved ones, with a promise to the men had left those loved ones, who children. Weeks and months before, some of the men had left those loved ones, who a promise to the men had left those loved ones, who children. Weeks and months before, some of the men had left those loved ones brodder," or "my sister." The earnest longings of their poor anguish-riven hearts for landings, and then the sad, inexpressible (except by sighs) regrets as the steamer passed, murt be imagined—they can-not be described. The first landing was made at a picket station or

Chas. Hopkins's plantation. The enemy was drived back; a few guns and a sword only captured. The Potomska came to anchorage, for lack of sufficient water, a few miles above, at Reuben King's planta-tion. Here we witnessed a rich scene. Some fifty negroes appeared on the banks, about fifty rods distant from their master's house, and some distance from the Darlington. They gazed upon us with intense feelings, alternately turning their eyes towards their master, who was watching them from his piazza, and toward our steamer, which, as yet, had

institution were rushing for the boat. It only required about fifteen minutes to gather their libera supply of "old duds." As they were coming with bundles on their heads, children in their arms at d on their shoulders, loaded also with piggins, pots, trays, chickens, ducks, and squealing trays, chickens, ducks, and squealing little pigs, I ventured my unhallowed feet upon the piazza, when I met the planter, and a widowed daughter who was joint owner in the fleeing "chattels." Salutations being exchanged, I remarked to the lady,—

"This is a sad morning to you."
"Yes," said she, "this seems hard."
"You may consider yourself fortunate in being thus providentially relieved of the responsibility of going to the judgment with the blood of these peo-

it were the wish of Providence, then let him take them by death," replied she. "But their life is worth more than their death. It is a divine insti-

"If it were divine," we replied, "it would relieve them of their rags and filth, renovate their dark and loathsome cabins, open the school-house to their children, and cease to sell husbands and wives, parents and children. You see how eagerly they

express no kind regards to you."

The good lady had no reply, except that the nenost, sharp and cruel prejudices.

Gen. Saxton, on the 28th of October, sent the groes were all their dependence.

After relieving the planter and daughter of twenty

barked. Our boats were sent once and again, how-ever, to the shore for men, who, having heard the steam whistle, came in greatest haste from distant plantations.

recruits, the condition and wants of the recent refugees from slavery along the coast were to be looked into, and, if occasion should offer, it was permitted to "feel the enemy." At St. Simonds, Ga., Capt. Trowbridge, with 35 men of the "Hunter Regiment of the 1st South Carolina Volunteers," who had been stationed there for three months, together with 27 more men, were received on board. With this company of 62 men, the Darlington proceeded to Fernandina.

On arriving, a meeting of colored men was called to obtain enlistments. The large church was crowded. After addresses had been made by the writer and Col. Beard, 100 men volunteered at once, and the number scon reached about 125. Saich hears. As the Potomska could go no farther, Capt. Budd trees, and also from the tops of the trees. Our speed being slow, and the river's bend quite large, we were within range of the enemy's guns for some-

port, it was found our 25 men had increased to 54. Some eighteen months before. The next plantation had some soldier, it was found that 30 men had quiltly made their way on board just at break of day that come from it, and also had relatives there; but

The fire immediately opened upon us by the enemy, numbering from eighty to one hundred men. Our troops returned the fire with effect. Two of the enemy soon fell headlong from the trees, and several on the ground soon fell.

Only three of our men were wounded, and they ceased not firing till the enemy had; yet the blood completely covered the face of one who had been struck by a ball in the forehead.

Most people have doubted the converge of percent.

Most people have doubted the courage of negroes and their ability to stand a warm fire of the enemy and their ability to stand a warm fire of the enemy. The engagements of this day were not an open field fight, to be sure, but the circumstances were peculiar. They were taken by surprise, the enemy concealed, his force not known, and some of the troops had been enlisted only two days. Captain Budd, a brave and experienced officer, and an eyewitness of both engagements, has kindly given his opinion, which we are sure will vindicate the policy, as well as justness of arming the colored man for

Gorgia, destroyed a large salt work, in a creek about a mile from the landing, together with all the property on the place. Here we were attacked by about 80 of the enemy, of whom we killed two."

This was the first place where the troops were trought under fire. They had all, about 30 in number, just got into the small boats, when the enemy rushed out of the thick woods and fired upon them. Their condition was a perilous one, the enemy. I did not see a man flinch, contrary to may being not over ten rods distant, and the steamer still further off. Nothing daunted, the men loaded,

I rejoice, Mr. President, that the Normal Institute for Physical Education has been established in Boston. I rejoice that it has at its head a gentleman so admirably gain filed to give it eminent success. I believe that no individual has ever, in this country, given the subject of Physical Education such an impulse as has Dr. Lewis. He deserves the credit of it.

You may not know it, ladies and gentlemen, but this Institution is famous in every part of the land. There is not a live educator in America who is not looking to see what is to be the result of Dr. Lewis's institution in Eston. These exercises can be introduced into any school room with desks. The problem is solved.

I trust, ladies and gentlemen, that this is the commencement of a new ora, and that the system taying by Dr. Lewis will be universally introduced into each other commencement of "Lewis" normal Institute," by J. D. Philinis, Eng., Superintendent of the Public Schools of Baston.

D. DANIEL MANN has removed his office to life the Harrison Avenue. He has, for the past five years inserted artificial teeth on the vulcanite base, in the use of which he has made some improvements. It is better that gold, when well made, being lighter, stronger, and more durable, and is also much cheaper.

Dr. M. also uses a somewhat similar preparaton for filing teeth too tender or too far decayed for filling with gold. His prices are as moderate, at least, as those of any responsible dentist. onsible dentist. Boston, September 20 1862.

DENTISTRY.

ICH DIEN.

GLOBE HOTEL

WILLIAM P. POWELL, PROPRIETOR,

2 DOVER STREET, (near Franklin Square,) NEW YORK.

A. J. GROVER. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, EARLVILLE, La Salle Co., 111. Especial attention given to securing and collecting aims for Eastern Merchants. of sixteen pot and straw is a them with trea now, in conse of our festivit have come to

accept our the al patronage. In conclusion uts are very tion is "some body ought to mous to sayin and Christian veracity; mo What's the female gave h

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